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ESTABLISHED 1818.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	6000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	6000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	6000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked R. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,104	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	756	1st Jan. 1897.

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	380	7th Jan.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To Sail on
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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if arriving later.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 21st Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 19th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, about 19th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 1st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 28th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November, 1896.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	L. Proadec	26th Dec. "
YARRA	4255	Coispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers, on Board.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Capt. Curnow, 3,224 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 23rd instant.
For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 14th November, 1896.

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HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 4
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	37 0	.....	41 4	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine	28 0	15 0	32 4	16 12
OPPENHEIM	22 0	13 0	23 8	14 8
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	38 8	20 8	42 8	23 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, delicase flavour and bouquet ... "	53 8	28 0	59 8	32 4
SPARKLING MOSELLES.				
FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour ... "	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant ... "	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
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These can be recommended as good smokes :—			Cash. Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	50	do. "	9	0
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Princessas (small size)	50	do. "	5	0
Little Devils	50	do. "	3	0
Club Londres	100	do. "	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	100	"	6	0
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THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON
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GENTLEMEN, 10 TO 12; LADIES, FREE; 5 TO 7, PUBLIC.

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Reserve Centre Chairs	Rs. 4
Double ticket, Lady and Gentleman	„ 6
Side Reserve Chairs	„ 3
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Boxes holding Six	„ 30

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Gentlemen in Fancy or Evening Dress only allowed to Skate or Dance.
LADIES and GENTLEMEN are kindly requested to register their Costumes.
Carnival to commence at 8-30. Ball at 11-30.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, or at the Rink.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
WANTED,

UPPER and LOWER SUBORDINATES for employment on Famine Works. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, and from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80, respectively, according to qualifications. Travelling allowance in accordance with the rules of the Department. Apply to the Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, stating qualifications and submitting testimonials.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ÆRATED WATERS.

THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz Rs. a
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

ARE NOW ON SALE AT
MESSRS. SOUZA AND FERNANDEZ,
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAL.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	0 0
Reserves and Rest	„	11,06,292	9 8
Deposits	„	1,04,06,910	7 10
Bills and Acceptances	„	5,86,358	14 2
Sundries	„	1 09,026	13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	„	1,14,95,568	11
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,30,622	14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	„	2,32,936	3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	„	322,304	13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1893.

WANTED.

WANTED, AT ONCE, TEMPORARY OVERSEERS, on Rs. 80 with Travelling allowance Rs. 30 per mensem, and SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 30 to 50 with Travelling allowance Rs. 15 per mensem. They will be required to furnish Security.

Apply sending Copies of Certificates to the Executive Engineer, Bijapur.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD IRON SALE, LAMPS, MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, ETC.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Munsukram Makondas Sha Vania, traded as Vallubdas Mansukram insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, this DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, consisting old iron safe, empty mehta boxes, clock, globe lamps, mattresses, pillows, brass lamps, lantern, pictures, etc.,

SALE OF OLD COPPER POTS, BENCHES, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 592 of 1894, Hajee Hassum Allana and others vs. Hajee Sidick Allana and others, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th November, 1896, at 2 p.m., consisting of old copper tea kettle or Tea Urns, copper pots, ice moulds, iron shigries, common small scales, empty soda water bottles, kerosine lamps, show box, wood pieces, benches, empty boxes, tubs, chairs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 19th November, 1896.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. One hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.
FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.
SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned an application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

THE LATE MR. VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDAS MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing towards the above Fund, as well as those who have already subscribed, are requested to send in the amount of their subscription to the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of the Fund.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND,
GOVINDJEE THAKERSEE MOWJEE,
RUTTONSHAH DADABHOY,
MERALLY MAHOMED CHINOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
MEDICAL STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MEDICAL STORES required at Hubli, during the year commencing from 1st January, 1897.

2. Specifications and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli on payment of one Rupee per copy.

3. Tenders must reach the Agent not later than FRIDAY, the 4th December, 1896, in covers superscribed "Tenders for Medical Stores."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. For further particulars apply to the Company's Medical Officer, Hubli.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R. E.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 9th November, 1896.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1896 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the Twentieth Day of November (instant), at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 2nd Day of November, 1896.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (LIMITED).
REGISTERED OFFICE, THUMBOO CHETTY STREET, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held, at the Registered Office of the Bank in Madras, at 5 o'clock, on the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of December 1896, when the following Resolutions will be proposed as Special Resolutions:—

1. "Resolved that the Name of the Company be changed from 'The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited,' to 'The Commercial Bank of India, Limited,' by which designation it shall hereafter be known."

The wider field of operations which the Board proposes to occupy renders an alteration in the designation by which the Bank has been locally known desirable, and the Directors, therefore move the above Resolution for adoption:—

2. "Resolved that the Capital of the Company be increased from Rupees two millions five hundred thousand to Rupees four millions by a further issue of 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each."

In order to carry into effect the widening of the Bank's field of operations by the establishment of additional Branches in India Proper, Burma, and at Colombo, the Board seeks authority to increase the Capital of the Bank from 25 lakhs of Rupees to 40 lakhs of rupees in terms of the foregoing Resolution which the Directors submit for acceptance.

The 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each nominal value are first offered to shareholders in the proportion of three shares for every five shares held by them in the existing Capital and borne on the Share Register in their respective names on the sixteenth day of December 1896. Intimation of the number of shares accepted by each shareholder under the terms of this Circular should reach the Head Office of the Bank at Madras or either of its Branch Offices (Bombay, Rawul Pindee, Murree, Ranipettal) on or before Wednesday, the fourth day of November 1896, in order that the Directors may be at liberty to arrange for the disposal of all such shares as are not required by existing shareholders, in the manner most beneficial to the Bank.

The new shares are offered to members only at a premium of Rs. 40 per share, that is Rs. 140 each. The premium thus received on the issue, after deducting expenses in connection therewith, shall be carried to the Reserve Fund.

The proportion of Capital to which members shall be entitled in the issue of new shares is three new shares for every five shares standing in their names on the Capital register of the Company. Members desirous of receiving more new shares than their proportion should intimate same when forwarding their letter of application, in order that such additional number may be reserved for them at the above rate of 40 per cent. premium, in the disposal of any surplus shares which existing members may not elect to take up.

This additional Capital shall be in all respects subject to the Bank's Articles of Association.

The Calls upon this new issue of Capital shall, in the event of these resolutions being carried, be payable as under and the Capital paid in respect of such Calls shall participate in profits earned from the 1st July 1897, up to which date such Capital shall carry interest from date of receipt at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum:—

	Capital per share. Rs.	Premium. Rs.	Total Rs.
Amount payable upon Application	10	...	10
Allotment	30	...	30
1st February, 1897	15	10	25
1st March, 1897	15	10	25
1st April, 1897	15	10	25
1st May, 1897	15	10	25

And notice is also hereby given that a second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company shall be held on Thursday, the 31st day of December, 1896, at the same place, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of confirming the two above Special Resolutions and the objects and conditions set forth in this Circular.

Dated at the Bank's Registered Office in Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras, this 16th day of September 1896.

By order of the Board.
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE KAFIRS OF THE HINDU-KUSH.

By Sir GEORGE ROBERTSON, K.C.S.I. With numerous Illustrations by A. D. McCormick. Royal 8vo. £1 11s. 6d.

"In October, 1889, I found myself, for the second time, the official guest of the Mehtar of Chitral, at the fort which constitutes the capital of that country. On my previous visit in 1888, I had seen several Kafirs of the Hindu-Kush, and had heard many tales of their strange manners and customs. The people of Kafiristan had first excited my curiosity during the Afghan War of 1879-80, and seeing them now in the flesh, my interest in them became so intensified that the desire to see them in their own homes was irresistible. I had accordingly asked the Government of India to be allowed to make an attempt to enter the Kafir country, and the permission was accorded me while actually on my way to Chitral for the second time. The only European who had previously attempted to enter Kafiristan was General (then Colonel) Lockhart, when in command of a mission to examine the Hindu-Kush passes in 1885-86. He had penetrated into the upper part of the Bashgul Valley, and remained there for a few days; but jealousies having broken out amongst the Kafir headmen, he had been compelled to leave the country and return to Chitral.

LAWRENCE & BULLEN, Ltd.,
16, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

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FOR SALE

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity: commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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BENARES Embroidered SILK SAREES have a great reputation all over India. It is said that their "Marvellously woven tissues and sumptuously wrought apparel have been the immemorial glories of India."

THE VERY BEST TEXTURES.

PITAMBARPOTE. LAICHIPOTE. CHINYAPOTE.

With or without PACHA. Length 9½ cubits.

THREE UNIVERSAL QUALITIES:

THIN	MEDIUM	AND FINE
Rs. 25 to 200	Rs. 210 to Rs. 500	Rs. 550 to 900
Fuldar (flowered)	Adibel (Diagonals)	and Dhuridar (Striped)

VARIETY OF COLORS:

Orange (Narangi.)	Green (Sabaz.)	Purple (Baigany.)
Crimson (Kusy.)	Azure Blue (Phiroza.)	Almond color (Badamy.)
Pink (Gulaby.)	Dark Green (Syah Sabz.)	Dark Brown (Surmay.)
Yellow (Pila.)	Red & Blue (Mour Kanthy.)	Sea Blue (Asmany.)
Golden Yellow (Sonzard.)	Blue (Nila.)	

ALL ORDERS WILL HAVE OUR MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION.

STEPHEN, DOSS & CO.,
BENARES.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna,
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, Changing Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000. and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	4,130,000 =	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

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Manager.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
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CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
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CHAMPAGNE.
Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
For India " „ Rs. 76 „ Rs. 40 „
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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
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30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	25 10 0

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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	ls.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,315
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10, c. c.	112
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		560
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	10
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	6 2	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belgaum)	371	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	760
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,410
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	740
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	975
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	1,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	610
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	980
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	490
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	805
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Fraziee & Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	575
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 5	675
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,400	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	480
Indian Manufac.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1 180xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	770xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	23	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	220
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	500
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khatau Makanjee	400	250	250	Nil	85
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	255
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	925
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,160
Managon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	130
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,200
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	Fa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,080	Rs 20	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,200
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,080
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 124	240
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	550
Suseon and Alliance	000	00	500	dvd Rs15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	525
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	800xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000		
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 p	225
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	160
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Bombay City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	2,000	1,889	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	100	...	dvd Rs 5	100
French	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	600
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs4	530
Mahrua Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Madhapura Cotton Gand P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	824
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	340
Munmar M	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	500
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	55
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	600
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	15	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,100
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,780	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	11
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	15	5
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	161
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,500
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	10	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	460	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mills	720	500	500	5	1,050
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	175
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	205
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Nagler Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	95
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	470
Scandy & Co	1,500	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25	80	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co.	9,2001	251	100	dvd Rs11	31
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
S. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		470
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	67½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	15-2
Gold Leaf	,,	25-4 Nom
Pekin bar Gold, old	,,	24-13 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	24-11 ,,
Australia bar Gold	,,	24-14½
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-12
Sovereigns	,,	15-15
Do. Drazons	,,	15-14
Silver 1/	,,	83-0
Do. 1/4	,,	83-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 10m. Sun sets, 5h., 21m. High water, 10-19m., 11-22a., Low water, 4-33m., 4-19a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Parade, 6-45 a.m.
Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix due to arrive.
Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Elphinstone Circle, 4 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, General Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds Meet, Jackal Club.
Roller Skating Rink, Esplanade.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Henry Bolckow and Ponani entered, and the steamer Thames left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Persipolis left the dock yesterday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Gungee, a woman, residing at Dranmer Lane, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 360. The woman's suspicion rests on a man, who has since disappeared.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Anjuman's munshi, Mirza Mehomad Behbahani Shaikul Islam Zadeh, will be in attendance.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Dinshaw D. Writer, in Gujerati, at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. Subject: "The Living Universe: Explanation in regard to the occult teachings in the Gathas, Izeshne, and Visparad."

REPORTED THEFT OF A REVOLVER.—Mr. T. G. Helems, a discharged soldier, residing at Sankli Tank, Byculla, reported to the police the theft of a six-chamber revolver, valued at Rs. 14, from a bracket in his sitting room, where he had placed it on the 13th instant, and missed it, at 9 o'clock, on Sunday night, the 15th idem.

THE INDIAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.—We are requested to state that a public meeting of the Indian Anti-Vivisection Society will be held, to-day (Thursday), at 3 p.m., in the hall of the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Shaikh Memon Street, when Mr. Mansukhlal Rowjibhai Mehta will deliver a lecture on "The proposed Pasteur Institute." Goswami Shri Denkinandan Acharya has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. All are cordially invited to attend.

MORE CASES OF DHATURA POISONING.—Cases of robbing mendicants and strangers of their little savings, after poisoning them with dhatoora, have been increasing day by day. Four Hajees were, on Tuesday, conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, in an unconscious state, suffering from dhatoora poisoning. They are at present incapable of making any statement as to how they came to be poisoned, but from the police inquiries it appears that the men went out for a walk, and on their return home were seized with the symptoms.

ROBBED WHILE AWAY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Jolliffe charged Bhuria Soonder and Kalu Luxmon with house-breaking and theft and disposing of stolen property, valued at Rs. 356. Achalbai, a Hindu woman, had passed the night of the 15th instant in a house of her acquaintance, when the first accused entered her room and stole the property. During the police inquiries it was found out that second accused, in consort with the first, arranged that the woman should be called away from her room, and during her absence the offence was committed. The accused were convicted and sentenced to one and two years, respectively.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A BROTHER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hurst again charged Bhow Pandoo, a mill-hand, with theft of a palanquin and a mirror, of the collective value of Rs. 290, the property of his brother, Thathia Pandoo, residing at Mazagon. It appears that the complainant some time ago went to his native town, leaving his house in charge of a servant. On his return to Bombay, a few days ago, he found the property missing. The matter was reported to the police, who traced the property to the possession of two other persons, to whom it had been sold by the accused. The accused has admitted the theft of the property from the house of his brother during his absence, but contended that it was their ancestral property, and he had a right to take it away. The accused, however, failing to prove his right, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Shunker Ramchunder, residing in a house at Memonwada Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday evening, that while his nephew, Shamrao, aged four years, was playing in front of his house, at 2 o'clock that afternoon, a man went up to him, and induced him to accompany him, promising him to give him a kite. The boy went with the man as far as the maidan behind the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the man removed from the boy's person two silver anklets and a waist chain, of the collective value of Rs. 22, and absconded. The boy was found at Picquet Road by the police, and was made over to his uncle.—Bheema, a woman, residing at Haines Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday noon, that her son, Shiva, aged six years, was that morning playing outside the house, when someone enticed the lad away to Jacob Circle by giving him a kite and a thread, and there removed from his person a gold ear-ornament, set with three pearls, of the value of Rs. 20, and left him there.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST A PARSEE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Pestonji Sorabji Cooper, lately a clerk in the firm of Muncherji, Wadilal and Company, carting and shipping agents to the B. I. S. N. Company, was brought upon a charge of embezzlement as a servant, in respect of Rs. 1,547, the misappropriation being effected between 22nd September and 1st October last. The circumstances under which the accused was charged have already been reported in these columns. In disposing of the charge, his Worship remarked that there was no doubt that accused had betrayed the trust reposed in him. His excuse for doing so was that he was in the habit of doing such things, and he had done so before, and, on this occasion, he had only taken the money as a temporary loan, to be returned as soon as he could. At all events he used for his own use the money which he collected on behalf of the B. I. S. N. Company, and the court did not see any extenuating circumstance whatever in the case, and accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FEVER-STRICKEN MAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of one Marootee Janoo, aged eighteen years, lately a groom in the service of Mr. Ahmed Laduck, residing in the stables until about 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, when he left that place and went walking to his cousin, who is a coachman in the service of Mr. Harbury, at Mahaluximee. That evening Marooti had high fever and was delirious. About 2 o'clock, on the following morning, he got up, and under the delirium of fever, walked staggering outside the house, when he fell down on his face on a stone slab, sustaining a wound on the head. He was picked up unconscious, bleeding from the wound and nose, and corried into the house, where he died shortly afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ARE the children of the present generation more enamoured of din than their predecessors? That urban gentleman, the "Private Diarist," of the *Cornhill*, is inclined to answer the question in the affirmative. Hawkers and street organists he endures, if not gladly, at any rate, with resignation, holding that they have a use in the commonwealth. But what chiefly rouses his indignation are the noises that have no use. Thus, at the moment of his writing, a young hoyden of twelve was riding her bicycle up and down the street ringing her bell furiously all the time from sheer delight in the noise; a small boy, not to be outdone, was rattling a stick along the railing; a second girl was being dragged by her companions in a little cart, shuffling her feet on the pavement all the time; while lastly, a very small child was "making daylight sick with a bladder whistle." Certainly, under such conditions, the function of the delicate diarist is difficult to exercise. But while sympathising deeply with his piteous tale, we cannot for a moments (says the *Globe*) entertain his view that the modern child is noisier than his father was at the same age. The love of noise is ingrained into the human boy of all ages. If, as evolutionists tell us in the "recapitulation theory" the whole history of the species is summarised in the development of a single modern individual, this tendency may be traced to the delight which savages take in howling and tom-tomming, or, to go farther back, to the shrieking of the gorilla. Anyhow, there the tendency is, and it is not likely to be eliminated just yet. As the Diarist himself reminds us, the childish idea of heaven was long ago defined as "eating strawberry jam to the sound of a trumpet."

BRUTAL MURDER AT GHORUPDEO ROAD.

ABOUT half-past 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, a Purdasee Hindu woman, at present name unknown, was found lying dead with her throat cut from ear to ear, in a room on the first floor of a one-storeyed chawl, situated in front of the David Mills, Ghorupdeo Road. The circumstances under which this terrible deed was committed have been for the present enveloped in mystery, still the fact that the ornaments which she had been seen wearing when last seen alive have been found missing from her person, and the absence of the instrument with which the deep gash on her throat was inflicted, conclusively show that she met her death at the hand of some person or persons now at large. The chawl in which the ghastly discovery was made has been recently erected, some portion of it being still under construction. The ground floor has already been occupied by a number of shops, but several of the rooms on the upper floor are lying vacant. It appears that about 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, the deceased woman and three other persons, viz., a Hindu, an old Hindu woman, and a Hindu boy, aged about two years, came driving in a victoria which they stopped in front of the chawl. On alighting from the carriage they were met by Shivrattan Nidhan, a Purdasee in the employ of the landlord of the chawl, who took them upstairs. Before they were taken upstairs, one Nana Cassiram, who keeps a pan-sopari shop on the ground floor of the same chawl, questioned the Purdasee who those persons were. The Purdasee replied that they had come there to engage a room in the chawl. Being questioned as to which room they were going to occupy, he replied that they were going to engage a room over the pan-sopari shop. They had three bundles containing kits, which they took upstairs with them. About ten minutes afterwards the Purdasee came down and went away. About an hour afterwards the deceased and the old woman came downstairs, and asked Nana, the keeper of the pan shop, where the waterpipe was, and on it being pointed out to them by him, they went there and having taken water in the lotas, which they had in their hands, they returned to their room. During this brief interval, Nana noticed that the deceased had silver rings on the fingers of her right hand and silver toe-rings on all the toes of both the feet. She had also been wearing some other ornaments of which the shop-keeper took no particular notice. About 9 o'clock in the evening the man who had come with the party, and who is supposed to have committed the deed, went down to Nana's shop, and having lighted a bedee, went upstairs. What happened subsequently is not known. During the night no noise was heard, and none of the party were seen leaving the chawl by any one. It is, therefore, surmised that the woman must have been murdered while lying fast-asleep. About 8 or half-past 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, a Hindu lad, named Sittaram Gunpat, drew the attention of the shop-keeper to some blood which was trickling down the wall through the wooden flooring of the room occupied by the deceased woman and others with her. While the shop-keeper and the lad were looking at the blood, lance-naik No. 367 came up, and he and the shop-keeper went upstairs to see what the matter was. They found the door of the room, which the deceased and others had engaged, fastened with a brass padlock. They knocked at the door, and shouted out at the top of their voices, but received no reply. They then looked into the room through a crevice in the window by the side of the staircase, and observed the naked feet of some one covered with a dark-coloured blanket. They went downstairs, leaving the room in charge of another sepoy, and reported the matter to Inspector Hurst at the Mazagon Police Station. That officer, in company of Inspector Morchant, promptly repaired to the spot, and having assembled a punch, forced open the door by breaking the staple. On entering the room they discovered the body of the deceased woman lying on its back covered with a blanket, which on being removed by Mr. Hurst, they saw that the deceased's throat was cut and she was lying dead in a pool of blood. All the ornaments which the woman had been wearing were found missing. The Purdasee Shivrattan, who took the party into the room on the previous afternoon, is not the rent collector of the chawl and is under the surveillance of the police. Superintendent Nolan proceeded to the scene, and instituted a searching inquiry. On the information being conveyed to the Byculla Police Office, the Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, and Mr. Crumpy, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Third Section, Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, of the C. I. Department, visited the place in the afternoon. A battalion was beaten throughout the town but no one came forward to identify the body. The divisional police assisted by the detectives are making vigorous inquiries, but up to late at night no trace of the culprits was found.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry in the afternoon on the spot on view of the body of the deceased, when, after the body was identified by the shop-keeper, Nana Cassiram, the inquiry was adjourned till Saturday, the 28th instant. After the body of the deceased was viewed by the jury, it was conveyed to the morgue, where Dr. Sidney-Smith held a *post mortem* examination.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the members of the company was held, at the office of Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, yesterday, when the following resolutions, which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the company, held on the 22nd day of October, 1896, were submitted for confirmation as special resolutions, Mr. N. M. Wadia, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The special resolution were as follow:—

It is hereby resolved that the articles of association be altered in manner following:—1. That the following new sentence be inserted at the end of article 56, namely, "The signature to any such notice to be given by or by the company may be written, stamped or printed." 2. That to article 84 the following new article shall be substituted, that is to say:—"84. The number, qualification, and remuneration of the directors may from time to time be altered and fixed by a resolution of the company in general meeting, but until otherwise fixed the number of the directors shall not be less than four nor more than six, and the remuneration of the directors shall be the sum of rupees fifteen apiece for each attendance at a meeting of the directors, and none but a member of the company who shall be registered as the sole holder of not less than ten shares shall be eligible as a director. 3. That article 85 be deleted. 4. That for article 97 the following new article be substituted, that is to say:—"97. A director may retire from his office upon giving fifteen days' notice in writing to the company of his intention so to do, and such resignation shall take effect upon the expiration of such notice or its earlier acceptance." 5. That the clause occurring in article 98 after the words "But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions," shall be omitted, and in lieu thereof the following new clause shall be substituted, that is to say:—"That no director shall vacate his office by reason of his lending money at interest to the company or by reason of his having entered into any contract with the company in connection with any such loan or by reason of being the company's solicitor or by reason of his being a member of any incorporated company which has entered into any contract with or done any work for this company or which is concerned in or participates in the profits of any contract with this company; nevertheless he shall not vote in respect of any contract, work, or business in which he may be personally interested, and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted." 6. That the articles 102, 103, and 105 the word "Directors" be substituted for the word "Board" wherever they occur. 7. That the following new article shall be inserted after article 108, that is to say:—"108A. A resolution passed without a meeting of the directors by writing under the hands of all the directors shall be of equal force with a resolution duly passed at a meeting of the directors duly called and held." 8. That for article 129 the following new article shall be substituted, that is to say:—"129. The directors may, with the sanction of the company in general meeting from time to time declare a dividend to be paid to the members; provided that when in the opinion of the directors the profits of the company permit they may in their discretion declare and pay by way of dividend on account a half-yearly dividend. The dividend so declared shall be payable on all shares in proportion to the amount of capital for the time being paid up in respect of such shares. No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits of the company. 9. That the words "as to those members, resident in the Presidency of Bombay," occurring in article 137 shall be omitted. 10. That in article 138 the word "City" shall be substituted for the word "Presidency." 11. That in article 139 the words "City of" shall be inserted before the word and name "Bombay," and that the word "Presidency" shall be omitted. 12. That in the cross heading No. XIV the word "bonus" and that in articles 130, 133, 134 and 136 the words "or bonus" wherever they occur shall be omitted.

On the motion of Mr. H. M. Chichgar, seconded by Mr. Vijbucandas Atmaram, the resolutions were unanimously carried; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turnin grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

NOTES FROM MHOW.

THE Inspector-General of Cavalry in India (Major General Grant, C.B.) arrived at Mhow on the 27th ultimo, says our correspondent, and held his annual inspection of the 20th Hussars on the 28th and the days following. The following programme was gone through:—

On the first day, there was officers' ride in Riding School. (1) Including Majors-in-Command of Squadrons and Regimental Sergeant-Major, which was "very good." (2) Sergeant-Majors, and Sergeants, very good. (3) Corporals, very good. In the afternoon, there was inspection of horses, &c. Next morning Squadron Drill. The squadrons paraded by wings at an interval of one hour. This was done splendidly. The third morning, Regimental Parade and Field movements. The first half was conducted by Major Weston (2nd-in-Command), and afterwards by Squadron officers. The regiment worked very well. On the afternoon of 2nd day, lead cutting by officers. (1) Best, Captain Jacob. (2) Lieutenant Goring. Single sticks—(1) A Squadron, good. Heads and Posts—(1) Best, Major Whatman. (2) Lieutenant Goring. Mounted combat for (1) Last ride of recruits dismissed, very good. (2) Winner of troops and squadron prizes, Private, Orr D Squadon. (3) winner of officers' prize, Mr. Hessey. The remounts from Government Remount Depot, Ahmednugger, and Harpur were in splendid condition—all over 15 hands. There was inspection of horses, which were drawn up in column of squadrons, at an interval between horses of 1 horse's length, distance between front and rear rank, 2 horses' length. Two troops were in service marching order, and one troop of each squadron with stripped saddles for fielding horses. The last shod horses were on the inner flank of their respective squadrons. The horses then filed past, at one horse's length distance between the Inspector-General and group Commanders, who stood facing General Grant, about 20 yards off, while the horses of their group were passing. The squadron and troop Commander stood on the right of the I. R. Cavalry. The inspection closed with that of the Barracks. Subaltern packing kits—(1) Saddlery. (2) Kits and cloaks (cloaks were worn). (3) Lances, carbines, and swords. (4) Blankets and bedding of horses. The General expressed himself highly pleased with what he saw, and left on the morning of the 1st.

On the 4th instant, horse and dog show was held near the Darzargaon Bridge on the Bombay Road. The judges were—for horses—Colonel Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, Major Biggs, Major Whatman, Captain Edwards, D.A.A.G., Honorary Secretary, Captain Wilkinson, S.S.O. There were a number of valuable prizes offered by officers of the station, including two cups by General Nicolson, C.B., (the G.O.C., Commanding), for the best horse in the show (over 14 hand), and the best pony or galloway (under 14). The dogs were judged in the morning, and the horses in the evening. The judges for dogs were Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson and Messrs. J. Farmer R.C. Batt, and A. W. T. Bramley. The judging was a very tedious and thankless task. The remounts from the R.H.A. and 20th Hussars were in a splendid form, the prizes for dogs in class I. being taken by Major Forwell, R.A.; in class II. by Colonel Stevenson; class III. by Mr. Farmer, and class IV. by Mr. Stevenson. In the horses, Class Ladies' Horses and Ponies, by Mrs. Whatman, whose style of riding was faultless, more specially considering she has just returned from England after her unfortunate accident last March at Jodpore pigsticking meet. An assault-at-arms takes place to-morrow. The station gave the performance of "Babes in the Wood" on the 6th and 7th at the Hussars' Theatre, and on the 9th and 10th at the Infantry one. The part of the "Fairy Queen" was most splendidly performed by little Miss Elsie Burridge, and that of "Sir Rowland" by Captain Rooke, who had to take this part at the last hour owing to an unfortunate accident to Mr. Plant, and who read his part beautifully well. "The Villains" were well represented by two privates, and "Lady Rowland" was well performed by Mrs. Woodhouse. Tuesday was a Staff night, the performance being united by H. E. the Lieutenant-General Commanding, with Major-General Nicholson, C.B. The officers of the Royal Fusiliers Regiment were "At Home" that evening to the station. On Guy Fawke's Day there was a big torch light procession and massed band on the Gymkhana ground. The fire-works were very good, and Colonel Stevenson and the officers of the 20th Bombay Infantry were "At Home."

His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding Bombay Army, General Duncan, accompanied by his Military Secretary (Major Mercer) and the A.I.M.G. arrived here on inspection of the Mhow District on Monday evening, from Bombay, and was received on the station by the G. O. C. and an A.-D.-C., and Colonel Stokes, A.A.G. The arrival was private. On Tues- day, the 10th instant, the troops in Garrison paraded, facing north, on "One Tree Hill" for review by his Excellency. The R. H. A. on the right—in action, 20th Hussars—in line, Infantry Brigade: 1st Royal Fusiliers—right; 20th Bombay Infantry—centre; 3rd Bombay Light Infantry—left. R. A. in line—on extreme left, with twelve paces interval between units. Dress: Review order, white. The parade lasted about an hour and a-half, and was excellently gone through by everyone. The marching past was "excellent." After parade, there was inspection of the Station Hospital and Fort; and in the evening, at 4-30, there was inspection of Barracks, Regimental Institutes, &c., of "I" Battery, R.H.A., Royal Fusiliers, and R.A. On the morning of the 11th, at 7 a.m., there was manœuvre parade (khaki) and a Brigade Field Day. The cavalry and artillery of the Mhow Force were under the command of Colonel Wodehouse, C.B., and the Infantry under Colonel Mortimer. It was a long affair, the last of it not being over till after 10. The Lieutenant-General expressed himself highly pleased at the different evolutions of the manœuvre. At 4-30 p.m. there was inspection of section Hospital, Barracks, and Institute of the 20th Hussars.

On Thursday, the 12th, at 7-30 a.m., the Transport Lines were inspected. Everything was faultless, the mules were in splendid condition, and the Lines were faultlessly clean. Great credit for this was due to Colonel Lucas, A.C.G., the Chief Commissariat Officer, and his assistant, Mr. E. Vaughan, D.A.C.G., and the warrant officer in charge of the Transport (Mr. O'Hahlon), who had taken every trouble to see nothing was left undone. In the evening, the Native Infantry Lines and Bazcruits were inspected.

His Excellency left this morning, at 8 a.m., for Neemuch and Nusseerabad. The progamme of the tour of his Excellency the Viceroy for Indore has been published. His Excellency arrives on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, at 5-15 p.m., and his arrival is to be public. He will be received at the Railway Station by the Agent Governor-General in Central India (Col. Barr, C.B.), H. H. the Mahraja Holkar, and all native chiefs at present at Indore, the General officer Commanding Mhow District, and staff, and by all principal Civil and Military officers present at Indore. His Excellency will drive to the Residency, which will be the Viceregal residence. His Excellency will exchange visits with H. H. the Holkar and other native chiefs at Indore, and visit the Daly College. His Excellency leaves Indore at 11-30 p.m. on the 3rd December: Departure private. Extra troops are to be sent from Mhow on the 30th instant, and will return here on the 4th proximo. The extra troops are: a Field Officers escort, 20th Hussars, I Battery R.H.A., a detachment of Royal Fusiliers, with Band and colours, a detachment of 20th Bombay Infantry with Band. The team for the Viceroy's carriage will be from "I" Battery.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

154-96—Wadia and G—Framjee Maneckjee Poonjalee and others vs Muncherjee Maneckjee Poonjalee—Bicknell M and M. Part heard.
151-96—Little and Co—Vassonjee Mansing and others vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia—J C Cama.
422-87—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia vs Vassonjee Mansing and others—Little and Co, and J C Cama.
371-96—Brown and M—Runchordas Haridas vs Madhowjee Thackersey and another—Thakurdas D and C.
50-96—Thakurdas D and C—Rehmubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansukl D and J.
182-96—Ardeshir H and D—Anandjee Dayal vs Waljee Mathuradas—Hiralal M and M.
325-96—In person—Framjee Adurjee Mistry vs Louis Francis Quiny—Chalk W and S.
477-96—Muljee and R—Savitribai vs Jugannath Ramjee and others—J C Cama.
650-94—Payne G and S—Hargowandas Mohanji vs Pandurang Krishnaji Bhajnag and others—Crawford B add Co.
456-95—J Peace for Pauper—Mohomed

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

CONSOLS in London declined ¼ per cent. yesterday, returning to last Saturday's quotation of 110 3-8; but Indian Sterling Loan remained unchanged at 119. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was still 3⅛ per cent.; but that on Indian six months' sight Bank Paper was put up 1-8th per cent., to 3¼ per cent. 3⅛ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 3-16ths per cent. to £63 3-8. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-8d., making the quotation 30d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent. dearer, at 65 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight, was still 1s. 3 3-8d. per rupee. Paris quotations come unchanged.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom, on Friday, was 2,220,000 quarters, or 90,000 quarters more than the previous weeks' estimate. Linseed was quoted, yesterday, in London, at 37⅛s. per 416lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

Prices of Cotton in Liverpool were all unchanged yesterday, both spot and to arrive. The market closed quiet; Surat dull; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 41,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with a firm feeling, and prices at par to higher. The number of bales offered are 21,000 bales.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7⅞ cents per lb.; but February Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·74 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 59,000 bales; and the figures for the new crop, so far compare as follows with those in the two previous years, respectively, for the same period:—

	1893.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipt's,.	59,000	39,000	70,000
Four days' do.	156,000	112,000	188,000
Since 1st September	3,057,000	2,137,000	3,160,000

No further movement in prices in our local Cotton market has taken place to-day, and the feeling has been steady, while more business has transpired. Exporters have contracted for 500 bales of new Oomra, for January delivery, at Rs. 183-4; and they have bought 100 ready new Chalisgaum, at Rs. 172-8; and 50 old Dhollera, at Rs. 185; while the Mills have taken 1,350 bales, made up of 650 ready new Bengal, at 161-72; 200 new Malkapore, at Rs. 172; 150 new Pachora, at Rs. 175; and 100 new Chalisgaum, at Rs. 172-8; and of old stuff 200 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 171; and 50 Akola, at Rs. 161 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The former market has lost its firmness to-day and has been called only steady, which has also been the tone of the latter, a moderate export business having been reported in both, with prices unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,735 bales.
Wheat	6,121 cwts.
Rapeseed	1,699 ,,
Gingelly	4,427 ,,
Poppyseed	804 ,,
Castorseed	1,439 ,,
Rice	6,239 ,,

FREIGHTS are unaltered, and no fresh business of importance has transpired, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per ton is quoted for most ports.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There has been very little business doing either way pending the receipt of news regarding to-day's sale of Council Bills, and the market closed quiet but steady at the opening rates, say:

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 3 9-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 19-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 25-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1'00 1-4.	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day for 3½ per Cents, for which par has been quoted at opening, and also at the close. Threes have been weak at 99.

SHARES.—The market has been very quiet, and in prices we note an advance of Rs. 60 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 40 in China Mills, Rs. 30 in Currimbhoy, Rs. 15 in Connaught, Rs. 10 in Alliance, Rs. 5 each in Coorla and Dhun; a decline of Rs. 25 in Swadeshi, also of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay, to Rs. 1,315 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Line Saigon-Bangkok right.

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,030	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	62,411	2,00,095	2,565	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	134	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,563	1,63,009	1,211	2,21,786

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,512
Increase to date ..... ,, 43,315

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	6,985	2,933	76	9,994
Total for 19 weeks...	7,485	3,233	86	10,804
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	492	131	1	624
Per mile of Ry do.	28	8	...	36
Total to corresponding date do.	7,388	2,664	57	10,089

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 186
Do. to date ..... ,, 715

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 14th November, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,68,809	3,70,184	5,389	5,44,382
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	...	...	...	8,22,285

Decrease ..... Rs. 2,77,903

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—November 11, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieut. A. P. Douglas, R. A., of a son.

PLUMER—November 11, at Hingoli, the wife of Major T. H. Plumer, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

POINGDESTRE—November 10, at Kheriara, Rajputana, the wife of Captain A. Poingdestre, I. S. C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DOUGLAS—WALTON—November 11, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, Henry Dighton Douglas, of Rampur Beauleah, Rajshye, to Jessie Nora, eldest daughter of C. B. Walton, of Montrose House, Mussoorie.

MELVILLE—TOD—November 3, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Surgeon-Captain H. B. Melville, I. M. S., to Jean Russell, daughter of the late Andrew Tod, of Mavisbush, Polton, N. B.

NEILL—MONRO—November 5, at Ranaghat, by the Rev. F. B. Gwinn, C.M.S., Charles Neill, M.A., M.B., Camb, to Margaret Penelope, younger daughter of James Monro, C.B., Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, (retired.)

WOOD—STACK—November 12, at Christ Church, Bankipore, by the Rev. T. Wood, John Barry Wood, C.S., second son of the Rev. Joseph Wood, D. D., Tunbridge, England, to Ada Elizabeth, only daughter of G. A. Stack, Esq., Bengal Educational Service.

DEATH.

FITZHERBERT—November 9, at Montgomery, Punjab, of pneumonia, Frank Norman Brian, only son of Frank and Kate Fitzherbert, aged 19 mogths and 10 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1896.

WE have already referred to the evidence given by Captain Hext, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, before the Indian Expenditure Commission, and incidentally to that given by Vice-Admiral W. A. Kennedy and Mr. William Cuming on the part of the Admiralty. Mr. Cuming is in charge of the branch in the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, and has been practically in charge of the correspondence between the Admiralty and the Government of India on pending questions for the last seven years. The Admiral stated that he had read Captain Hext's evidence, and before proceeding to controvert its main contentions he took the opportunity of acknowledging the hearty co-operation he had always received from that officer and the promptitude with which the vessels of the East India Squadron were directed, and the workmanlike manner in which repairs were executed. It had been already mentioned that no charge is made to the Admiralty for accommodation in the costly docks or for the use of machinery, towards which the Home authorities had not contributed a single anna. Lord Welby having remarked that Indian naval service may be divided into two heads—first, protection afforded by vessels of Her Majesty's Navy in Indian waters; and second, local marine services performed by vessels belonging to the Indian Government, asked what were the duties discharged by the Royal Navy for India. The Admiral replied that the duties for which armed ships are required is general protection, including trade, the suppression of piracy in the Persian Gulf and on the Indian Coasts. When there was an Indian Navy it protected Indian trade. The Eastern fleet only detailed three vessels with a tonnage of 3,000 tons for the purpose, and could not discharge the full responsibility of protecting Indian trade. The India-men were well-armed ships, sailed in fleets, and protected themselves. Mr. Cuming read a paragraph from a letter of Sir Charles Wood to the Admiralty, written on October 20, 1862, in which he set forth that in his opinion the general defence of the coasts, the protection of trade, the suppression of piracy on the African coasts, which had up till then been partly performed by the Royal Navy and partly by the Indian Navy, should in future be undertaken by the Royal Navy. Sir Charles Wood gave as the reason for that proposal the change which had taken place in the character of the African slave trade, and "the more frequent pressure of the French Navy" on the African coast and in the Red Sea. A French frigate had visited Muscat, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Under those circumstances it was desirable that vessels of Her Majesty's Navy should be more frequently seen in those waters. Sir Charles went on to say that as the Admiralty had appointed an officer with the rank of Commodore to take under his orders all the ships and vessels employed in the Indian Seas, that the officer should be instructed to communicate freely and constantly with the Governments of India and Bombay, and to meet as far as was in his power all the demands for naval assistance that they might make. The transport of troops and stores would be provided for by vessels either belonging to or hired by the Government of India, and means of local defence, by floating batteries or otherwise, would be provided in the same way. The Government of Bombay would give the means of effecting repairs in the dockyards to her Majesty's ships, and furnish them with every assistance to enable them to effectually perform their duties.

Two things are noticeable in this document. The proposal to increase the British Navy in Eastern waters was based on the necessity of having her Majesty's ships more frequently seen therein owing to "the more frequent pressure of the French Navy both therein and the Red Sea." And there was no question of asking the Government of India to contribute to the cost of the force to be maintained in these seas, for Imperial purposes. The use of the dockyards in Bombay and facilities for the repair and refitting of her Majesty's ships were mentioned as the set-off or equivalent for the obligation to meet demands for naval assistance that might be made from time to time by the Indian Government. Matters remained on that footing until 1869, when India was required to make a contribution, which in its present form comes to £100,000 a year for four vessels of the Royal Navy always kept in Indian waters, and £60,000 for the maintenance and manning of the seven reserve vessels built at the cost of India, and at present in Bombay Harbour, and known as the Indian coast defence flotilla. Admiral Kennedy told the Commissioners that the Admiralty keeps eight vessels in Indian waters, in respect to four of which India makes a contribution of £100,000 a year. The estimated cost of those four vessels is £121,000, of which £4,000 is deducted for repairs of the Sphinx in India, leaving £117,000. By a compromise on account of the complaints made by India as to the unsuitable class of ships provided, the amount was fixed at £100,000. The £117,000 covers the direct charges, but not the cost of coal, which is charged extra if the ship be requisitioned by the Indian Government. India pays for the coal used by the Sphinx. The charge is computed on first cost at three per cent. yearly average for replacement, repairs, and stores, pay, victuals, medicines, retired pay, pensions, and retired pay, and average cost of triennial reliefs. The £4,000 a year for the Sphinx is paid for direct by India, as she is always employed in the Gulf. No explanation was forthcoming as to the difference between the £11 4s. per ton of the vessels subsidised by Australia, and the £15 charged for the subsidised vessels on the Indian station; or why seven vessels are stationed in Australian waters in addition to the subsidised and only four in the Indian waters. Admiral Kennedy said that the Admiralty agreed to take over the duties of the Indian Navy in 1862, free of charge, but they would say that it was on account of the embarrassment of Indian finance after the Mutiny, and as stated in Lord Rosebery's avowal, it was a temporary waver of the claim of the Imperial Government. He considers that India is a gainer by the present arrangement on account of the enormous increase in the cost of warships since the time of the Indian Navy. He admitted that the Imperial Navy only protects the Indian coasts indirectly, for the ships are not dotted round the coasts. But they are always ready to attack an enemy that might approach the coast, and their presence is sufficient to deter our enemy from visiting it; a proposition which does not carry complete conviction to the mind of those who have followed recent developments in Eastern waters.

An example may here serve in place of argument. In 1885, during the Penjdeh scare, Sir William Mansfield, having received information that three Russian vessels,—one of them an iron-clad, and all with guns of the newer type,—had left the Eastern Pacific, set out with five vessels to observe and if necessary, to intercept them. No trace of the Russian vessels could be discovered for some weeks. It was then found that they had disappeared east of Borneo, and had sailed round that island, while they were expected to come through the Straits of Malacca. There was no war and the incident closed without the interchange of a cannon shot. But it was quite on the card that the possible enemy might have appeared in Indian waters, while Sir William Mansfield was searching for him between Ceylon and Singapore. On his return to Bombay, Sir William remarked in his blunt sailor way: "If I had the pleasure of meeting the Russian Admiral I had the satisfaction of knowing that his ironclad, with her superior artillery, would blow my five wooden ships and their obsolete guns out of the water. I did my best to find him same. But no one had the least idea where he had gone." This reminiscence strongly supports Captain Hext's contention, that under the existing arrangements the Imperial Navy may be directed to other seas and leave the coasts of India open to attack. Admiral Kennedy's statement that the ships on the Indian station cannot be "dotted round the coast," and that they protect it "indirectly" by deterring an enemy from approaching the coast, does not weaken it. This consideration considerably discounts the argument of the Admiralty, that as the Indian Navy in 1862 cost about £300,000 per annum, the charge would be now, in view of the increased cost of warships, £600,000 to £700,000. Such a fleet would be available for the defence of the Indian coast under all circumstances, and would not be liable to be sent thousands of miles away at the bidding of the Admiralty. So far from seeing any danger or inconvenience in such a state of things, or agreeing to minimise it by allowing the vessels of the Indian Marine to receive the armaments the Government of India destined for them, Admiral Kennedy had the superb assurance to say "directly you arm them, they become pirates; they have no status if they are fully armed." After this we need not be astonished if a gallant admiral declares that if the regiments of the Government of India be armed with deadly weapons, they become brigands. The Indian Marine Act as Captain Hext was passed by the Imperial Parliament as the Director of Indian Marine appositely replied, distinctly says that one of the duties of the Indian Marine is "the suppression of piracy in Indian waters." The Admiralty mutinously seeks to set at defiance an Act of Parliament. An Admiral has been shot for less.

THE *Spectator* in the course of an otherwise very sensible article, on the international situation, makes the extraordinary assertion that what Lord Rosebery really means when he says that all or nearly all the Continental Powers have determined to oppose by force isolated action at Constantinople, is that the Triple and the Dual combinations would at once go to war with each other if England took isolated action. The writer blames the ex-Premier and ex-Foreign Minister for saying this in so ambiguous a manner that the general public believe that the Continental Powers would combine and fight England if the British fleet were to force the Dardanelles. That is precisely what Lord Rosebery not only said with solemn emphasis, but indubitably meant. By what conceivable process of thought could it be supposed for a moment that four Powers, which have intimated with sufficient plainness that they would oppose by force the isolated action of any Power, would regard such action as a signal to fight amongst themselves, and not fight the Power intervening single-handed? The *Spectator* even goes so far as to say that though war between the Triple and the Dual Alliance would no doubt be horrible, yet, as soldiers would do the fighting, humanity would be less afflicted than it is by the spectacle of a Christian people being exterminated by Mussulmans. It is a new theory that war has no horrors except for the soldiers who go forth to battle, and that the inhabitants of bombarded towns and blazing villages do not suffer in the least. It is perfectly well-known that Russia and Austria-Germany, and France have come to an agreement to oppose isolated action if necessary by force of arms, and that those Powers have arrived at that determinative as the one means of averting a general war. Lord Salisbury has taken the necessary steps to make it known that Great Britain does not propose to take isolated action. The Powers are at one as to the inexpediency and the danger of such a course, and the representations made to the Porte by the French Ambassador, with the support of Great Britain and Russia, have already been successful in obtaining from the Sultan a promise of administration reforms throughout the whole of the Ottoman Empire, so as to secure to all its subjects security of life and property. That concession—such as it is—could not well have resulted from a war between five of the Continental Powers by way of protest against the forcing of the Dardanelles by the British Mediterranean fleet. It is to be feared that the *Spectator* suffers from that lack of lucidity which Mathew Arnold pointed to as one of the notes of the Philistine.

THE two members of the Viceroy's Executive Council who have charge of the departments mainly concerned in the existing scarcity are now pursuing their investigations into the famine in this Presidency. Mr. Woodburn, the Home member, and Mr. Trevor, the Public Works member, arrived in Bombay a few days ago, and held informal conferences with those best qualified to form an opinion as to the extent of the distress in this Presidency. It is understood that the information they obtained led them to somewhat modify their idea that the want in Western India is not likely to be acute, when compared with the gloomy prospects in Upper India. Mr. Woodburn has since proceeded to Mahableshwar, and it is understood that he has discussed the situation with Lord Sandhurst and his colleagues on the Honourable Board. Mr. Trevor will reach Mahableshwar on Saturday. His knowledge of the Presidency, derived from a personal share in its administration extending over thirty years, will be of great value in enabling him to decide on the points which will have to be submitted from time to time by the Bombay Government to the Department of which he has charge. The programme of relief works in general, and of railway projects in particular, has to be submitted to the Government of India, through the P. W. D. before it can be undertaken, and the presence of the head of that Department at Mahableshwar just now will no doubt effect considerable saving in time in the submission of the local programme. It may be mentioned that Mr. Chalmers, the Law member of the Viceroy's Council, is also at Mahableshwar.

IN commenting some five months ago on the case of opium smuggling from Baroda into British districts, the trial of which had then been concluded, we drew attention to certain evils in the existing system in the Gaekwar's dominions likely to foster illicit attempts to introduce opium into British territory without payment of duty. We especially referred to the objectionable minimum vend system that was long since weighed and found wanting in British India. Under that system the four opium farms in the Baroda State have been let to the highest bidder, and competitors have often undertaken in the excitement of the auction to dispose of quantities considerably in excess of normal requirements. In order to escape the penalties attaching to failure to sell the minimum quantity the temptation to surreptitiously dispose of surplus quantities of the drug in British India were very strong. We are glad to be able to state that this view of the matter has been accepted by his Highness the Gaekwar, who has now abolished the minimum vend system, and has thus gone a great way to remove all ground for complaint on the part of the Opium Department. His Highness has received the thanks of Government for thus meeting the objections that were raised to the old system.

COMMANDER WILSON, the Port Officer, last evening, received the following telegram from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla: Storm signal, weather in Arabian Sea disturbed, and probably squally with strong cyclonic winds some distance off the West coast. Hoist cautionary flag signal. We'll telegraph instructions as required. Storm probably advancing towards Kathiawar Coast.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR MANSFIELD CLARKE arrived in Belgaum, on Monday, November 16th, accompanied by his staff, General Simpson, and Captain Bingham, A.-D.-C. The same evening the following ladies and gentlemen were invited by Brigadier-General and Mrs. Hart to meet his Excellency at dinner:—Rev. and Mrs. W. Ezechiel Jenkins-Bowen, Colonel and Mrs. Allen, Major and Mrs. Minchin, Captain and Mrs. Matthews, Captain and Mrs. Benson, Major Conran, and Major Huchins.

TRADERS in Bombay and the mofussil, interested in the cotton supply of the world—and their name is legion,—will find a little hand-book of American Cotton Crop movements, issued by the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, of great value. The book gives the latest statistical details with regard to the American

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HONORS FOR THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The *Gazette* contains the following list of honors on account of services in the Nile Expedition :—

To be Knight Commander of the Bath—Major-General Sir H. H. Kitchner.

To be Companions of the Bath—Colonel Cochrane, Surgeon Gallway, Colonel Elliott, Colonel Rogers, Colonel Currie, Commander Colvelle, R. N., who is also promoted to the rank of Captain.

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order—Surgeon Hunter, Surgeon Penton, Major Martyr, Major Heygate, Captain Legge, Captain Mahon, Captain Morgate, Captain Griffiths, Captain Fitton, Captain Watson, Lieutenant Gorringe, Lieutenant Gironard, and Lieutenant Beatty, R.N., besides Hony. Colonel Falhy Bey.

The following promotions are made :—

To be Major-Generals—Major Hunter and Major Rundle.

To be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen—Colonel Egerton.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major Lloyd.

To be Second Lieutenants—Surgeon-Major Baicy, and Color-Sergeant Flint.

To be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels—Major Parsons, Major Travers, Major Lewis, Major Kitchener, Major Burn Murdoch, Major Pain, Major Collinson, and Major De Brath, Captain Wingate, Captain Maxwell, Captain David, and Captain Townshend.

To be Brevet Majors—Captain Tudway, Captain Shekleton, Captain Sparks, Captain Sidney, Captain Kincard, Captain Egerton, Captain Young, Captain Mitford, Captain Jackson, Captain Gordon, Captain Bower, Captain Mawood, Captain Lawrie, and Captain Cadell.

To be Hony. Major—Quartermaster Drage.

Surgeon Sloggett is promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Nov. 18.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Chiswick, said it had been suggested that the Government of India should enter the market and purchase grain, but he was not disposed to interfere with the ordinary course of trade, and had the fullest confidence in the ability of Lord Elgin and Sir Antony Macdonnell to cope with the situation.

His Lordship added that if India thought an appeal to the public for help was necessary, he was confident that the people of India and England would liberally respond.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

Mr. John Jordan has been gazetted British Consul-General at Seoul.

RETURN OF THE SUAKIN FORCE.

The Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings has left Suakin for India with the 26th Punjab Infantry on board.

MR. BALFOUR AT ROCHDALE.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Rochdale, said that Great Britain was organizing, and means to continue organizing, the Province of Dongola.

THE MATABELE MEDAL.

Government have decided to grant a medal for the Matabele operations of 1893.

SERIOUS POSITION IN CRETE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The ferment in Crete is growing, and placards have been posted in Canea inciting the inhabitants to a Jehad.

THE GILGIT AGENCY.

Sir George Robertson will not return to the Gilgit Agency, but receives another appointment.

DUELLING IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.

A debate took place in the Reichstag, to-day, on the subject of duelling in the German Army.

Prince Hohenlohe promised to take measures to restrict the practice to the utmost.

The Minister for War amidst the protests of the Deputies strongly defended duelling in the Army, and said that the honour of officers demands the right of self-defence, and especially against the insults of civilians.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

Cholera has appeared in Dalla, a suburb of Rangoon, and three deaths have taken place amongst coolies employed by the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation. Bad food and unwholesome water is said to be the cause.

THE NEW JUBILEE HALL.

To-day, the Chief Commissioner formally opens a new Hall at Rangoon, which was built at a cost of nearly one lakh and a-half, to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee in 1887.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Imperialist arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 18.

The mail steamer Massilia, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 25-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	30

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 18th November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	18	2	29 p.m.	..	23
Suez	18	2	50 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 18th November 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	..	1
„ Karachi	...	38	..	2
„ Madras	...	39	...	1

THE BOMBAY P. R. A. CENTRAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 18.

The Central Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association opened, this morning, on the Wanowrie Range, punctually to time. A big gun, specially obtained for the occasion, fired exactly at 7 o'clock, announced the opening of the meeting. This gun will be fired four times daily on the range for the opening and closing of the day's work. Major Charles Grant, the Honorary Secretary, had seen that everything was ready in good time, and deserves great credit for the satisfactory way in which the meeting opened. Captain Fry, the Range Superintendent, had mustered his forces before the time fixed for the opening, and by 7 o'clock the markers were in the butts with their registers, the targets had been drawn out, the register-keepers were in their places, and the range officers on duty. The competitors were ready to give in the tickets which had previously been served out to them. The number of individual competitors in this year's Central meeting are 517. This, as against 597 of last year, shows a slight decrease in attendance. The British competitors in individual matches are 233, and Natives 284. For the last two days competitors from several stations commenced to arrive, and have stationed in the camp. The camp of the Europe an soldiers is pitched on the right of the main road through the camp, further out towards the Commissariat Lines the Native competitors' camp is pitched, and on the left hand side of the road and nearing to Parbutti villas the Volunteer's camp is placed.

Great things are expected of the Volunteers this year, though unfortunately business has prevented many from attending. The champion team of last year's meeting, that of 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, is present in force, numbering 20, under command of Sergeant-Major Jaye. The 1st Battalion of the same corps has 22 men. The G. I. P. R. Volunteers had plenty of men ready to come, nearly forty good shots being anxious to attend. But owing to financial and other reasons they have not put in an appearance, and a team of eight and two extra men represent this year. The Bombay Volunteers have only brought four men, including Sergeant-Major Downing. This is a matter for regret ; but the circumstance was unavoidable, as the length of the meeting prevented some from leaving their business. A new comer this year is the Sind Volunteer team, which consistes of seven men under command of quarter-master G. C. Platel. The North-Western Volunteers are expected to arrive in a day or two.

The following British Regiments are represented :—2nd Bn. Middlesex Regiment, the 2nd Border Regiment, the 1st Bn. Royal Irish Rifles, the 2nd Bn. Durham Light Infantry, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the South Lancashire Regiment, the East Yorkshire Regiment, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and the 20th Hussars. Amongst the Native Regiments are :—4th Bombay Rifles, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, 9th Bombay Infanfry, the Erinpura Irregular Force 7th Bombay Infantry, 17th Bombay Infantry, 19th Bombay Infantry, 8th Bombay Infantry, Bombay Sappers and Miners, 14th Bombay Infantry, 23rd Bombay Rifles, and the 28th Bombay Pioneers.

The following Officers are present at the camp for duty :—Major Brown, Royal Irish Rifles, is Camp Commandant ; Captain De Lisle, Durham Light Infantry, is Camp Adjutant ; Lieutenant Iremonger, Durham Light Infantry, is Quarter-Master ; Captain Fry, 4th Bombay Rifles, is Range Superintendent ; Lieutenant Melville, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, is ammunition officer ; Major Charles Grant is Honorary Secretary. The duties in connection with the Honorary Secretary's Office, which, last year, were performed by Sergeant-Major Rowe, of the Musketry School of Deolali, have now devolved on acting Sergeant-Major, S. Dunkason, of the same school, as the former has gone on leave to England.

A special medical camp has been pitched on the ground, with ambulance and other arrangements, under the supervision of Surgeon-Lieutenant Tibbits.

LATER.

Four matches were shot off to-day. The B. B. and C. I. Volunteers are again this year in front, and several of them won prizes. In the match 24 (Championship), Distance—200 yards, Color-Sergeant Jaye, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, made 33 points, and won Rs. 50. Sergeant-Major Smith, 1st B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 33 points, Rs. 35. Color-Sergeant Lowther, Royal Irish, 33 points, Rs. 25.

Match 25 (Championship).—Distance—300 yards. Lance-Corporal Westrop, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 31 points, Rs. 50. Color-Sergeant Gough, Wiltshire Regiment, 30 points, Rs. 35. Corporal Gardiner, Border Regiment, 30 points, Rs. 25.

Match 50—(Championship).—Distance—200 yards. Private Siwajee Powar, 18th Infantry, 31 points, Rs. 20. Color-Havildar Shaik Kashin, 8th Infantry, 31 points, Rs. 15.

Match 51 (Championship).—Distance—300 yards. Private Tookaram Kala Deshmukh, 14th Infantry 30 points, Rs. 20. Jamedar Shaik Ismail, 19th Infantry, 29 points, Rs. 15.

THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present : Messrs. H. G. Gell, Fazulbhoy Visram, S. Rebsch, O. V. Muller, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

A NEW MEMBER.

The Committee recorded Government resolution appointing Mr. H. G. Gell as a member of the Standing Committee, *vice* Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., resigned.

THE ARTHUR ROAD BRIDGE.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction (1) to the diversion of Arthur Road over the masonry bridge constructed across the old main drain and (2) to the provision of ramps leading from Arthur Road to the flats for the purpose of affording access by cutchra carts at a cost of Rs. 22,991 to be met in the first instance from surplus cash balance and subsequently to be adjusted against any surplus realized by the sale of frontage land in Agripada and elsewhere.

It was stated that the bridge was very shaky. The necessary sanction was accorded.

THE SECUNDERABAD DRAINAGE.

The Committee recorded memorandum to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of letter to himself, from the Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad, Public Works Department, enclosing copy of letter from the Government of India (suggesting that the advice of a professional Sanitary Engineer at one of the presidency towns should be obtained regarding the drainage project for the town of Secunderabad), and enquiring whether the required adivice could be afforded by Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer. The Commissioner proposes to give Mr. James a few days' leave when opportunity offers in order that he may advise on the Secunderabad Drainage.

WIDENING GUNBOW LANE.

The following was referred to the Commissioner :—Petition to the Chairman, dated 16th instant, from Messrss. Ratanshaw Manekji Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji Master, and others, submitting for favourable consideration the question of widening Gunbow Lane in the fort.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

The table showing returns of fires which took place in Bombay from 3rd October to 13th November was laid on the table.

Dr. Katrak observed that a cart loaded with a very large quantity of hay took fire, and the chances were that it should have proved a source of danger to the public, and the houses in the narrow lane through which it passed would have also caught fire. Something must be done therefore towards removing this source of danger.

The Chairman remarked that it was for the police and not the Municipality to look to such matters. The object of laying this table of returns was to enable the Committee to see how the Fire Brigade acted, and if the water-supply was as it ought to be.

In connection with the recent big fire at Colaba Mr. Kabraji stated that the pressure of water in the main was not strong enough, and suggested that whenever a fire broke out close to the sea the Fire Brigade might use sea water.

Alluding to the fire in the University Examination Mandap, he said that the cause was stated "unknown" in the table, while it was reported by the police that the origin of the fire was a spark from a railway engine.

The Chairman observed that the moral conviction was that the mandap was set fire to. The less they talked about it the better.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

DURING the twenty-four hours ending, yesterday, at 10 a.m., eleven fresh cases and seven deaths were reported. Of these four cases and three deaths occurred in the Mandvie ward. In the C ward (Dhobie Talao, Bhuleshwar, and Girgaum) there were five cases and three deaths. In the E ward (Byculla and Kammatipura) two cases were registred. In the hospital, where there are still about a dozen patients, one death took place. The total number of attacks to date is 698, and of these 497 have proved fatal.

FIRE BRIGADE ENGINES AND THE PLAGUE.

At its meeting, yesterday, the Standing Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation (1) to the non-levy of fees from the Health Department for the use of the Fire Brigade engines during the prevalence of bubonic fever in the city for flushing gullies, &c. ; and (2) to the debit of the extra charges the Chief Officer of the Brigade may incur for such work, to Rupees one lakh sanctioned by the Corporation for the suppression of the plague.

Dr. Katrak complained that it was not a business-like policy to call the disease "bubonic fever" at one place and "plague" at a another. As a matter of history it was necessary that one name must be given to the disease.

Mr. Shroff : What's in a name ? (Laughter.)

Mr. Barrow (the Secretary) : What do you propose to call it ?

Dr. Katrak : Bubonic Plague.

Speaking to the question, Dr. Katrak observed that it was only a book-account, and it was desirable to know what was the total amount of expenditure on the suppression of the plague. It should be known what the amount would be if the engines were hired.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula : I don't think we hire the steamers.

Dr. Katrak : There is a regular scheme drawn up and fees are leived according to the scale ; and I want to know what the amount would be.

The Municipal Secretary read the rules drawn up for the purpose of hiring the Fire Brigade engines.

According to this a fee of Rs. 25 per day (8 hours) for the use of a steamer and Rs. 10 for a manual pump was charged.

Dr. Katrak then moved that the fee should be levied and credited to the Fire Brigade account.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the motion.

Mr. Muller was of opinion that the steamers belonged to the Municipality, and extra charges would be debited to the grant already sanctioned. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the sanction as requested be accorded.

On a division the amendment was carried.

THE CHARGE FOR DRAINAGE SUPERVISION.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, stating that it had hitherto been the practice to charge 15 per cent. over and above the actual cost of all works executed for and stores supplied to private individuals by the Municipality. Owing to the outbreak of the bubonic fever, the Municipality has carried out works in the Mandvie ward for private parties, such as the removal and renewal of down-take pipes, &c., under section 260 of the Municipal Act. Looking to the fact that the owners have not been given the option of doing the work themselves owing to its urgency, the Commissioner thinks it will be preferable in these cases to charge 5 per cent. for Municipal supervision and the use of tools and plant instead of the usual 15 per cent. The Drainage Engineer has been instructed to prefer bills accordingly.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla submitted that even the five per cent. extra should not be charged, considering the present state of affairs in Mandvie. The plague had broken out, and the matter was so urgent that no option was allowed to the house-owners of doing the work themselves. He did not think the Municipality was justified in charging anything more than the actual cost incurred by them. The materials should be supplied at cost price, and the supervision should be supplied gratis.

Mr. Rebsch pointed out that this being a special case, the percentage was reduced : in ordinary cases the Commissioner charged 15 per cent.

Dr. Katrak endorsed Mr. Ibrahim's views.

Mr. C. C. James, the Drainage Engineer, was desired to be present at the meeting, and he told the Committee that it would not in any way be interfering with the existing work of his Department if the Committee resolved not to charge the house-owners in Mandvie anything for supervision.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula accordingly proposed that the Commissioner be requested not to charge any fee for supervision and use of tools and plants in connection with the work executed in the Mandvie District.

Mr. H. G. Gell seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi suggested as a rider that those house-owners who willingly paid the expenses should not be charged the fee, but in those cases, where legal proceedings had to be taken the Commissioner must be given the power to charge for supervision and the use of tools and plants.

A rider was accordingly introduced into the resolution to that effect.

THE COST OF SUPPRESSING THE PLAGUE.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner, intimating that the expenditure in connection with the plague had exceeded the grant of one lakh sanctioned by the Corporation.

In his letter the Commissioner stated : "That with reference to the Standing Committee's and Corporation's resolutions, dated 30th September and 5th October, respectively, sanctioning an expenditure of one lakh of rupees in connection with the general sanitation and plague precautions, I have the honour to state for the information of the Committee that the extended operations carried on without intermission will be found to have resulted in a far larger expenditure. I am pressing the heads of departments concerned to get in the various bills from the contractors with the utmost despatch, and some of them have been already received. As soon as I am in a position to do so, I shall make an application for a further grant of funds, but in the meantime, I deem it advisable to inform the Standing Committee about the enhanced cost of the extended operations.

A SUSPECTED CASE AT BANGALORE.

In a small suburb of Bangalore, known as the Lancer Lines, a death occurred on Sunday, writes the correspondent of a Madras paper, which, considering the surrounding circumstances, may in all reason be regarded as a suspicious case of the Bombay plague. Deceased, a man of the pariah domestic servant class, would seem to have come in from Bombay a week ago with a fever on him and to have been treated in the native fashion for ordinary fever. During his illness he appears to have narrated to the people about him stories of the decimating disease at present prevailing in Bombay, and to have admitted that he lost a brother of the malady the previous week at Poona. The report of his death reached me yesterday afternoon through a female domestic, deceased's sister-in-law, but she was so reticent as to the particular symptoms of her relative's illnes that I communicated with the Sanitary Department and a visit was made to the locality and the house, but with absolutely no result. In other words, it was said that not only had no death occurred in the Lancer Lines from any cause, but that nobody had recently arrived there from Bombay or that direction. On the other hand, my informant since avers that the death took place at 10 a.m., yesterday, and that the body was promptly interred. As I have said, the case bristles with suspicion, and I fancy that if it is not possible to exhume the body for the satisfaction of the Health Department, the locality might be watched with a view to any further indication of the disease. I hesitated to include this item in my last night's bulletin, because I did not feel so strongly convinced that suspicion at least exists in the matter as I feel to-day upon a re-examination of the woman and another servant, who is a neighbour of hers.

DRAFTS HOMEWARD.

THE troops to leave for England in the Indian Troop Service Transport Dunera, Captain James Smith, on the 20th November, are as under, and will be brought to Bombay and embarked under the following arrangements :—From the Punjab Command—4 officers, 175 men rank-and-file, 6 women, and 10 children. From Bengal Command—5 officers, 235 men rank-and-file, 9 women, and 12 children. From Madras Command—13 officers, 465 men rank-and-file, 8 women, and 16 children. From Bombay Command and various Corps.—20 officers, 15 ladies, 10 children, 196 men rank-and-file, 12 women, and 12 children. The troops from Deolali with their baggage will be brought to Bombay in two troop extra trains as follows :—The first train, with 4 officers, 40 men, 39th Field Battery, R.A., and 40 men, 68th Field Battery, and 100 men of the details (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families and the heavy baggage, left Deolali, at 10 p.m., last night, and arrives, at the Sassoon Dock, at 6-5 a.m., to-day. The second train conveying the head-quarters, 39th and 68th Field Batteries, R.A., and details, will leave Deolali, at 10 p.m., this evening, and arrives at the Sassoon Dock, at 6-5 a.m., to-morrow morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

SETTING FIRE TO THE NICOL PRESS BUILDINGS.

EVIDENCE OF THE ACCOMPLICE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Jeysing Seeva, a Lohana Hindu, stands charged, at the instance of Superintendent Brewin, with arson under circumstances already mentioned in these columns.

Luxmon Jiva, one of the coolies employed by the accused, being examined by Mr. Little, corroborated the evidence of his colleague, Rangia Babaji, and further said that he entered the engine-room and thence entered the room where cotton was stored. He effected entrance in the manner he was told by accused. On the second day accused came up to the witness and his colleague at Colaba, and said "Police has arrested Hirji and the carts, and you better keep quiet if asked." Accused added : "Here's two rupees for each of you to enable you to leave Bombay for three days, and if you don't remain in Bombay for a few days I shall give you the promised reward of Rs. 25, when you return from your native country." Witness and his colleague then went away, but were arrested by the police and brought down to Bombay from Mangaon.

Janabai, a Hindu woman, and a labourer in the Nicol Press Building, deposed that she was living at Colaba, and was preparing dung-cakes, which she spread out in the street to dry. About twenty dung-cakes were placed there on the evening previous to the day on which the fire broke out.

Salubai, a Hindu woman, and a sister-labourer of the last witness, deposed that she also had placed a quantity of dung-cakes to dry near the place where the last witness put her cakes.

Hirji Shripal, the accomplice, was the next witness called. After stepping into the dock he applied to the magistrate that he was going to tell the whole truth in the case but would at the same time ask for an order from the court that the evidence he was to give would not hereafter be used against him to criminate him.

Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, said that it was the usual application made by the witness under section 132 of the Indian Evidence Act.

His Worship entertained the application, and ordered the witness to tell the whole truth, and assured him that he would be protected under section 132 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Mr. Little said that he did not ask for a general pardon, as the witness was not concerned in the arson but was only concerned with the disposal of the property.

Hirji Shripal then deposed to knowing the accused, who was a distant relative of his. Witness saw the accused on a Friday previous to the great fire at Colaba at 2-30 p.m. near the Fire-brigade station. The accused then told witness that there were seven or eight bales of cotton about which he would let witness know the following day. The following day witness saw the accused at Veersey's shop. There was a boy, named Jeewa Khetu, in the shop who was sent to fetch Jeysing. The boy returned in a short time followed by the accused Ronghia and Laxman. They all four then went upstairs, leaving the boy in the shop. When they went upstairs witness asked Jeysing to explain the matter about which he was talking the previous day. Witness next asked Jeysing where the bales were and the accused in reply said that he would bring the bales. Accused, then pointing witness out to Ronghia and Laxman, said witness was their shett and if they worked well the shett would make them pleased. Accused then told Ronghia and Laxman that if the money was not paid to them by witness he himself would pay them. Witness then said he would pay them the money. Ronghia and Laxman then asked the accused where the bales were, and told them that he would make arrangements at Colaba, and told witness to see him the following day. Witness went to Veersey's shop on Sunday when he saw the accused sitting there. Ronghia and Laxman came there some fifteen minutes afterwards who told the accused that the pardeshi had told them that the press was not working that day and would not work the following day. Then accused said to Laxman : "Go to the place from whence the bales were taken out, and see if there was any disturbance." Ronghia then said to the accused : "You sent this man to make inquiries ; have you set the place on fire or what." The accused told Ronghia : "You be quiet." Laxman then said that there was no disturbance of any sort or fire. Ronghia then said to the accused : "You have set the place on fire and you will get us all into trouble." The accused then gave eight annas each to Laxman and Ronghia, and the accused and witness remained there while the other two left. Accused then told witness to go to Mandvie and arrange for the disposal of the eight bales. Witness then went to Mandvie and saw one Cooverji, and made arrangements with him. Witness saw the accused at 7-30 the same evening, and told him that one Cooverji had agreed to buy the bales if they were Shahjog, and if the owner was pointed out to him. Jeysing then told witness to see him at Mandvie between 8 and 9 o'clock the next morning, and wait there for him. Witness did not hear about the fire that night, but heard of it the next morning. On Monday witness went to Chinch Bunder as arranged, and the accused came there with two cart-loads of cotton bales. There were four bales in each cart. Thence they went to Cooverji's godown with the carts. Witness went upstairs, and the accused remained below with the carts. Cooverji was not present, so witness came down, called Cooverji's servants and had the three bales taken out of the cart and placed in the godown. Three bales were hauled up, when Cooverji came up and asked witness to point him out the owner of the bales. Witness and Cooverji then went down and found the accused had gone. Cooverji then went to call a police sepoy, and brought the sepoy No. 1061 B. The sepoy then took from the hand of the witness the bits of cart chits which he had torn on seeing the sepoy coming up. The pieces of the chits were identified by the witness. The sepoy then took witness, the carts, and the cartmen to Mr. Brewin.

Sadu Vitoo, a watchman in the employ of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, at the Nicol Press, Colaba, deposed to seeing Luxman at 7-30 a.m., on Sunday, near the premises. Laxman appeared rather confused, and witness asked him what the matter was with him. Laxman in reply said that he had lost a pigeon, and he was looking for it. Witness again saw Laxman in the afternoon at 4-30 p.m. The door of the engine-room could be opened and closed by means of bolts.

Further evidence was recorded, and the case adjourned.

RETURN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

THE hired Transport Loodhiana, Captain S. Warrington, will sail, to-day, for Suakin, where she is expected to arrive on or about the 29th inst., and she will embark the Mountain Battery for conveyance to Bombay. The hired Transport Peshawur, Captain F. W. Vibert, R. N. R., will also leave for Suakin, about the 20th or 21st instant. She will embark the 35th Bengal Infantry, with the regimental transport animals for conveyance to Karachee.

TRAMWAY EXTENSION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The population of Girgaum has lately much increased, and it is being still much increased every day, and with this increase of population the number of schoolboys has also much increased. These schoolboys have been labouring under a hardship. The only well-managed English schools which they can attend are situated at a distance of about a mile from Girgaum, viz., at Dhobie Talao, and as the Tramway Company makes no concession in this case of schoolboys like the two great Railway Companies, they, i.e., a majority of these are required to go to school on foot, which of course is exhausting to them, and interferes with their studies. I would, therefore, request the manager of the Tramway Company to take this hardship into consideration ; and, like the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway, to issue passes at reduced rates to student passengers between Girgaum and Dhobie Talao or Bori Bunder. Any abuse of the concession by the students can be prevented by strict inspection. As to loss of revenue on this account I can assure the Company that they need have no such fear. The concession if reasonable will bring a good number of new customers to the Company, and will, in the end, prove benefical. It is also suggested that the fares of Tram cars may be reduced in general to half-anna from Girgaum to Dhobie Talao.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER OF SCHOOLBOYS.

IT is stated by a Cologne newspaper that the lieutenant who killed a workman in Karlsruhe for brushing against him in a cafe, and declining to offer an apology, has been condemned by court-martial to four years' detention in a fortress and to be dismissed from the army. Under the ordinary law his sentence would have been much more severe.

IN return for the acceptance by the Japanese Government of the Chinese rendering of the clause of the Bakan treaty regarding Japanese factories in China (says Reuter's Pekin correspondent) Japan obtains land concessions at Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, and Amoy. Without this concession the Japanese Government refused to exchange ratifications of the treaty.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

MESSRS. THAKERSI MULJI AND CO. continue to make purchases of grain. Yesterday, they purchased about seventeen thousand kandies of grain, consisting of maize (twelve thousand kandies), wheat (two thousand kandies), and barley (three thousand kandies). Mr. Govindji Thakersi Mulji and Mr. Narandass Purshotamdas also give their best attention to these efforts to mitigate the sufferings of the poor famine-stricken people.

At the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, yesterday, the Secretary submitted a letter, dated 14th instant, from Mr. Bhojabbai Allarakhia, contractor for the supply of grain and hay, asking that he may be allowed such compensation as the Committee think proper on account of the loss sustained by him in consequence of the prices of fodder having been enhanced. Dr. Katrak proposed that he should be informed that they could not entertain the application. The Chairman pointed out that there were previous resolutions of the Corporation on the minutes in which that body declared its inability to entertain such an application on the ground that prices had been enhanced. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula wanted to know if any precedent was in existence to show that the Municipality did give consideration to such an application. Mr. Gell remarked that the last famine took place nearly twenty years ago. Mr. Snow declared his inability to say either yes or no on the spot to Mr. Ibrahim's querry. The latter proposed therefore that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee whether there was any precedent of a contractor being given consideration under similar circumstances. Professor Muller seconded the motion, which was agreed to, Dr. Katrak withdrawing his proposition in its favour.

GRAIN RIOT AT BROACH.

A small grain-loot took place here, this afternoon, writes a correspondent, under date November 17. The loot by itself was not a very serious affair, and order was promptly restored, two men being arrested. But if taken as an index of popular feeling and condition, it means much, and shows where the wind blows. People were talking of the possibility of loots for days together, and the news of the incident spread with wonderful rapidity throughout the town, and the shops in the bazaar were closed. If no precautionary measures are taken in time, I am afraid this small loot will, perhaps, be the precursor of many more. The prices of grain have been raised abnormally, the Ghanchis—for, here it is not the Bunniah who trades on popular misery—are unreasonable, and persist in exporting corn, and driving the poor and the labouring classes to desperation. Even the efforts of the Mahajan to stop the exportation of corn and to prevail upon the grain-dealers to sell corn at reasonable price, and profit were not crowned with success. The outlook is gloomy enough, and the people are not likely to take heart. The crops of the whole Zilla may be said to have nearly failed, and as there are no irrigated lands in the district, good hope cannot be entertained for the winter crops. The crops in the Vagra Taluka, which has already suffered two consecutive failures of crops, and where large Tagavi advances had to be made last year, have been hopelessly ruined, and what little was standing in the fields was destroyed by locusts, popularly termed khapedi, only a fortnight ago. The other talukas, even according to optimistic official reports, do not promise much.

The Famine Code published by the Government is no doubt the best of its kind, but the district officers, in order to allay panic among the people, have yet to give positive proof of their inclination to put it into practice. The consequences of the policy of masterful watchfulness of district officers at Sholapur, Barsi, Broach, and other places are now before the public, and its wisdom needs no commentary. The authorities here know their responsibility well, but the prime duty of all the leading administrators is, I need hardly remark, to face boldly and honestly the accute distress which prevails in the district. Let me draw the attention of the Shethias and other charitable gentlemen of Bombay to the distress prevailing in the Broach District. The needs of the people in the Deccan are very urgent certainly, but I am sure the long arm of their charity will also extend here to help those who for the present are altogether helpless.

MEASURES TAKEN IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

A correspondent, writing to us from Hyderabad, on the 16th instant, says :—On the 12th November a meeting was called by the Prime Minister, the Vikar-ul-Oomra, at Falaknameb, to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the famine. One of the secretaries proposed that a committee should be formed to purchase grain, and that twelve lakhs of rupees should be given for the purpose. Some discussion ensued, when Mr. Dunlop said he did not see any use in a committee being appointed as the chances were that the time of the committee would be taken up in one member trying to thwart the other, and said that the matter should be placed in the hands of one man who was not to be restricted in any way. He thought the matter should be left in the hands of Nawab Imad Nawaz Jung (Hassan), who had done such good work in the former famine. He was Sir Salar Jung's Secretary, and, as Commissioner of Customs during the past year, had increased the revenue beyond all expectation. Nawab Imad Nawaz Jung replied that he had already a great deal of work to do, but if he undertook the business a crore of rupees would have to be sanctioned for the purpose. He was, thereupon, requested to take measures to alleviate the distress as soon as possible. He thereupon made arrangements with the principal holders of grain to commence selling at a reduced rate, the difference being made good by the Government. Some shops were opened yesterday, and were besieged by crowds to take advantage of the cheaper prices. Subsequently a meeting of all the great holders of grain was held, at the office of the Commissioner of Customs, yesterday, when all the large grain-holders agreed to sell rice at 7½ seers the Halee Sicca Rupee, and jowaree at 9½ seers, and a paper was signed agreeing to these prices for one month to enable the Government to accumulate stocks for future consumption. It might be very much to the advantage of the people if the Bombay Government would instruct our Collectors to adopt a similar course.

Mr. Dunlop has been made Famine Commissioner, and has gone off to Aurungabad, but he will, no doubt, have been greatly pleased to hear of the arrangement that, yesterday, by Nawab Imad Nawaz Jung, and the populace are loud in his praises. The Hallee Sicca Rupee of Hyderabad is worth about 13 annas of our Imperial rupee, but the seer used to weigh grain is 2lbs. I omitted to say that no agreement has been entered into about the sale of wheat and grain; the action taken has been merely taken in reference to the grain consumed by the poorer classes. The Nizam does not mean his people to be starved by the Bannias. The meeting at the Custom House Office was attended by crowds of the petty shop-keepers.

FAMINE AT KHANGAUM.

Mr. Govindji Thakersi Mulji has received a letter from his constituents, at Khangaum, in which it is stated that the distress caused by the failure of crops is accute and widespread. The grain in stock is very limited and prices are rapidly rising. On Monday last a number of famine-stricken people attacked the shops of grain-dealers and shroffs and looted a few bags of grain. Before they could commit further mischief they were dispersed with the aid of Govenment servants. The position is very critical, and another outbreak is greatly feared because no means have been taken to allay the starvation which is prevalent among the poorer classes, who are without any employment. A grain shop, managed by the Municipality, has also been closed. The writer of the letter appeals to Mr. Govindji to make some arrangements for supplying grain to the poor people, and the matter is receiving our townsman's attention.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

Among other crops which have suffered severely from the drought the sesamum (til) crop must now be numbered. Except in Sind and Berar there is a great falling-off in the area sown, and the outturn is certain to be small. In Madras the yield is expected to be only some 7,000 tons as compared with 23,000 tons in normal years ; in the North-West Provinces and Oudh the outturn will vary from 40 to 70 per cent. of a full average crop ; in the Punjab the decrease will be 26 per cent. ; and in the Central Provinces a 10-anna crop is all that can be hoped for. Even in Berar, where the acreage sown was 35 per cent. above the average, the crop is now withering in some districts.

The area under cotton in Madras is, this year, 14 per cent. below the average, but the condition of the crop is reported as generally good, though rain is needed in all districts, especially in the Deccan. As to the rice crop, the area sown is about as large as usual, though there is a material falling-off in several districts owing to the unfavourable season. A considerable extension of cultivation has taken place in Ganjam, due to the Rushikulya irrigation project ; in Tanjore, owing to early freshets in the Cauvery ; and in Malabar, where the rainfall has been good. These facts are given in a report, dated so far back as October 14th, and even then the standing-crops needed rain in many parts, more particularly in the northern districts. The prospects of a good paddy harvest have declined since then.

HEAVY RAIN IN CEYLON.

THE Ceylon planters in Ceylon, unlike the cultivators of India, are suffering from excessive rainfall. The *Times of Ceylon* of the 12th instant writes :—"The N.E. monsoon is beginning to make itself felt, and, if it continues to rain in the manner it did last night, the outlook will be a serious one. Yesterday's rain seems to have been pretty general, for a sure sign of rain up-country is that the Kelani River has risen several feet since last night. As a result, the road between Colombo and Avisawella is under water in several places, especially at Hanwella, where we learn, through traffic being impossible, boats have had to be brought into requisition. Most of the suburbs of Colombo, besides, are under water, sheets of water being visible at Kotahena, Urugodawatte, the Model Farm, etc., and the roads are for the most part submerged. In consequence of this, several cases in the District Court to-day have been postponed, the excuse made being that, owing to the inundations, suitors and witnesses were unable to come into Colombo. Six houses came down in Kotahena last night, without any accident, however ; but a Tamil man in Colpetty very nearly escaped being killed as the result of a wall falling. The Kelani river, which began to subside from the 5th instant, again shows signs of rising in consequence of the heavy downpour, and, but for the timely precaution taken in widening the mouth of the river and re-opening the old outlets, the low-lying lands in and around Colombo would have been submerged, and much damage to property would have resulted.

RELIEF MEASURES AT BOBBILLI.

A correspondent writes :—"The monsoon has failed. The prices have risen very high. The Rajah is sparing no pains to fight the distress out of his estate. He has thrown open his godowns, which are always full of grain. He has given sanction to sell the grain to his servants at cheaper than the market rates. The market price of grain is Rs. 85 per garce, whereas the Rajah's servants are being supplied at from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 a garce. Servants drawing low salaries are every month

compensation, I am afraid their circumstances will verily be straitened.

Leaving aside the question of the Government servants, let us consider the state of the clerks who are, on account of there being no good mart for them, obliged to get themselves employed in various merchant's and attorney's firms for a very low and paltry salary (saving some exceptions of course). Their circumstances are more pitiable, and the merchants and attorneys will, I hope, be good enough, now that it is time to do so, to consider of giving their poor clerks reasonable allowances, which will enable them to maintain themselves and their families honourably and decently. I know Bombay is not in so very straitened circumstances for the present, but it is better to be on our guard.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 18. OLD CONSIDERATE.

A FAMINE APPEAL.

Under this heading Mr. V. Soondram Moodeliar, contractor to H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., has issued a memorandum, in the course of which he says:—

The root of the whole prevailing scarcity is to be found in the system adopted by grain dealers of accumulating vast stores and selling as little as possible to the inhabitants. The reason for this is that when there is but little food in the open market, people must buy at any price, even pawning their jewels and other property to buy large quantities as reserve supply, simply to save their lives; and then the prices will be carried up until a regular famine prevails. It is absurd, and very regrettable, that while large quantities of food are hidden away, a famine should be created and misery brought on the land, when by a little vigorous and exceptional action the Government can save valuable lives, and not be required to spend large sums on ineffectual famine reliefs.

The course suggested is for Government to prevent the system of purchasing to store large quantities. There must be kept a register so that each family may be supplied with so much provision monthly, and they should be required to open a book showing purchases made at any shop, the entries being made by the seller. These books should be examined monthly by Government officials. Selling rates will regulate themselves. Then the hoarders of grain will sell off their stores. Desperate diseases call for desperate remedies, and it would not at all be improper for Government in an emergency like the present, to take exceptional steps to save the people.

By organizing famine reliefs, the Government can only partially help the distressed. The wages paid to famine labourers are the normal low wages of the country in ordinary times. When price of grain doubles and trebles itself, Government cannot correspondingly increase wages from 3 annas to 6 or 9 annas. Many young children and helpless old people will have to be supported at home by the workers, for mouths must be fed. How can a man subsist on 3 annas, when its purchasing power is really less in hard times?

Famine reliefs cost Government enormous sums, and their advantages are not at all commesurate with the expenditure involved. They should be resorted to only in the last instance, and then the labour ought to be applied to tanks, by which means greater water-storage will be available for the next year; also as there are tanks requiring repairs in most villages the labourers need not leave their ancient homes for work.

There appears to be no measure better adapted to restore prices than the system of prohibiting large stock being kept and enforcing sale as new supplies arrive. As pointed out, there can be no hardship in this. Is it right to enable a few merchants to fatten, a whole nation should be starved to death? Which is of greater value, precious lives, or free trade principles?

THE FAMINE CODE.

CHAPTER VI.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

A.—DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL RULES.

62. (*a*) "Ordinary works" are those on which labourers are employed in the ordinary manner at the rates prevailing in the labour market, and which are not brought under the rules of this Code.

(*b*) On works of this class only labourers of Class A (see Section 70 below) are, as a rule, to be employed; and on such works they will receive wages according to the state of the labour market.

63. (*a*) "Relief works" are those on which wages are given at special rates, and which are brought under the rules of this Code.

(*b*) The main distinctions between an ordinary work and a relief work are that, on the former, unlimited piecework is permitted at ordinary rates, whereas on the latter, only limited tasks at reduced rates are allowed; and that on relief works labourers of all the four classes (Section 70 below) may be employed on the wages fixed for each class.

(*c*) No work on famine relief works shall be given out under contract.

64. (*a*) When a work, for which provision has already been made in the ordinary Public Works Budget of the year, is included in the sanctioned list of relief works, the Local Government shall decide, in the event of its being utilised as a relief work, whether any portion of it is of such a character, or requires to be executed with such urgency, as to demand treatment as an ordinary work with the employment of ordinary Public Works labour at full rates.

(*b*) Such portion shall be separated from the portion utilised as a relief work, and shall not be opened to relief-workers admitted on the work simply for purposes of relief.

(*c*) On the portion retained as a relief work, the wages of able-bodied relief-workers, however skilled, shall not exceed the amount in money which is equivalent to the famine wages.

(*d*) The same rules shall be observed in respect of any portion of a work, entered in the programme of relief works, which it may be necessary to treat as an ordinary work.

65. Relief works will be divided into two classes, "Large" and "Small":—

(1) "Large Works are works which are calculated to provide simultaneous employment for three months to at least one thousand persons:

(2) All other works are "Small Works."

66. The duty of selecting works for execution in time of famine, from the programme prepared on the provisions of Section 12 above, will devolve on the Divisional or the Famine Commissioner, as case may be, who shall act in consultation with the Collectors and the Chief Engineers of Divisons.

67. The construction of either large or small works shall, as far as possible, be undertaken by officers of the Public Works Department.

68. Except in cases of great emergency, which must be at once reported, a Collector shall not open any relief work without the sanction of the Divisional or the Famine Commissioner, as the case may be; nor without at least an approximate estimate of the cost, which must be submitted to, and approved by, the Commissioner.

69. All persons, whether British subjects or not, applying for employment or drafted on to the works by a relief officer, the police, or the village officers; shall be received.

70. (*a*) Persons employed on relief works shall be called "relief-workers," and shall be divided into the following classes:—

A.—Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour of the kind required on ordinary works; or, in other words, "professional labourers."

B.—Able-bodied labourers accustomed to labour, but not to labour of the kind required on ordinary works; or, in other words, "labourers, but not professional."

C.—Able-bodied persons not accustomed to labour; or, in other words, "able-bodied, but not labourers."

D.—Persons not able-bodied, but fit for light employment on relief works; or, in other words, "weakly people."

(*b*) This classification of relief-workers is obligatory for large works; for small works, it shall be adopted as far as is practicable.

71. Children under seven years of age will not, under any circumstances, be permitted to work; rules for their relief are prescribed in Chapter IX below.

72. Children of both sexes from seven up to twelve years of age may be classed as working children; and they may receive the higher children's wages or rations fixed by Section 106 below.

73. Boys above twelve years of age may be classed as adult males of Class C; and girls above twelve years of age may be classed as adult females of Class C.

74. Nursing mothers, if not required to work, shall receive the allowances for adult males of Class A, without any allowance for the child.

75. A relief-worker may, at discretion, be transferred from one class to another.

76. (*a*) After being duly classified, relief-workers shall, as a rule, be formed into working gangs of about fifty, each under a ganger.

(*b*) Each gang shall consist, far as possible, of men, women, and children, associated in due proportion.

(*c*) Four to six gangs will be under one writer, who shall keep up the nominal roll, and shall be held responsible for ascertaining the reason why any person is absent.

77. The wages to be given to each class of relief-workers shall be determined by the performance of a daily task, which is to be regulated as follows:—

A.—The task for class A shall be equal to the amount of work usually performed by able-bodied labourers accustomed to the kind of labour required.

B.—The task for class B shall be seventy-five per cent. of the task for class A.

C.—The task for class C shall be fifty per cent of the task for class A.

D.—The task for class D shall be determined by the local authorities according to circumstances; but it should be such as to give weakly relief-workers a reasonable amount of healthy employment.

78. (*a*) The relief-workers of Class D will be under immediate medical inspection, being carefully watched from day to day by the Medical Officer appointed to the work, who shall be responsible for recommending the transfer, to higher classes, of those who have sufficiently improved in health and strength.

(*b*) These gangs will be given light employment in the open air near their huts, in order that such improvement may be attained.

(*c*) At the direction of the medical officer, any relief-worker of this class may be exempted from work and permitted to remain in his hut.

79. (*a*) A task shall be prescribed for each working gang, as constituted under Section 76 above, or for any subdivision of such gang; and, on the performance of it, in whole or in part, each member of the gang or subdivision shall be entitled to the wages prescribed for his class, in whole or in part, in proportion to the amount of the task performed by the whole gang or subdivision.

(*b*) Care shall be taken to explain to each relief-worker, or gang or subdivision of a gang of relief-workers, what his or their allotted task is.

(*c*) The principle laid down in (*a*) above should be aimed at, but should not be enforced indiscriminately,—especially when works are first opened, or before the relief-workers fully understand the nature of the work that is expected from them; under such circumstances, the officer in charge shall give the full wages, even if the full task is not done, if he is satisfied that the relief-workers are honestly working to the best of their ability.

80. (*a*) The tasks will, as a rule, be fixed by the officer in charge of the work; but the Executive Engineer for each District shall prepare, and submit to the Chief Engineer, for approval a list of standard tasks of the principal kinds of work to be done.

(*b*) For general guidance in respect of earth-work, a table of tasks is given in Appendix III below.

81. Nominal registers of relief workers and non-working children shall be drawn up, showing the name, caste, and village of each; and the relief-workers shall be paid individually.

82. Relief-workers shall, in the beginning, be paid daily; and, after a time, twice a week.

83. Full wages shall be paid for days occupied wholly, or in part, in classing and hutting the relief-workers, and on all days when, from rain or other causes, the full task cannot be performed.

84. (*a*) All *bona-fide* applicants who arrive at a work without any written order from a relief officer, shall receive a half day's pay in the morning and their full wages in the evening; if they arrive in the evening, they shall receive a full day's wages and commence to work next morning.

(*b*) Such persons as are drafted to the work by relief officers and others, shall receive, on starting, pay at the rate of one day's maximum wages for every twelve miles; except that the last day's pay shall be given to them, on arrival, by the Engineer Officer in charge of the work.

85. Relief-workers shall not be allowed to work on Sunday; but, for Sunday, they shall receive the minimum wages fixed by Section 114 below, which shall be paid to them on Saturday evening, so that the establishment may not be called on either to measure work or to make payments on Sunday.

86. The vigilance of all officers connected with the work should be directed towards the prevention of dasturi or 'perquisites.'

87. (*a*) Fines may be inflicted for short work, when the officer in charge is satisfied that the deficiency is due to wilfulness and not weakness; but he shall exercise patience and discretion, and warn the relief-workers before putting the penalty in force.

(*b*) Ordinarily, no relief-worker shall be fined so as to reduce his wages below the minimum fixed by Section 114 below; if, however, in the hope of forcing the authorities to relax discipline, there is continued and deliberate refusal to do the allotted task, the fining may be carried out more severly, down to the proportionate payment for work actually done or the contumacious character may be sent to the poor-house.

(*c*) The fining may be extended to the gangers and even to the writers, when the Officer in charge considers that they are to blame.

(*d*) In all cases the number of persons fined, with the amounts, shall be entered in the weekly report.

B.—LARGE RELIEF WORKS.

88. When a large relief work is to be opened, the Engineer Officer put in charge shall, in the first place, inform the Collector what time is absolutely necessary for making preparations, and shall pooceed at once to make the necessary arrangements,—getting together the requesisite staff and tools, preparing hutting materials for such proportion of the expected number of relief-workers as the Collector may direct, and providing accommodation for the bazar; reference may be made to Appendix IV for hints regarding the constitution and management of camps.

89. The Divisional or the Famine Commissioner, as the case may be, shall give notice of the anticipated opening of any work to the Sanitary Commissioner, who shall visit the locality or depute a medical officer to do so, and shall advise as regards the site for the camps, provision for the water-supply, size of the hospitals, and the like.

90. The Collector shall appoint, to each work or group of works, a Special Civil Officer, who should be a magistrate with summary powers, to suppervise such arrangements as do not come under the head of construction.

91. In order that persons who desire to be employed should know where to apply for admission to the works, and should dot be subject to delays and uncertainty, a place should be fixed, and be marked by a flag, to which all new-comers can resort.

92. (*a*) The Special Civil Officer, appointed under section 90 above, shall receive applicants when they arrive, relive them till they are admitted to work, classify them according to Section 70 above, and draft them on to the work.

(*b*) He shall provide a bazaar, whenever necessary, for the relief-workers, and shall take care that it is well supplied with food, and shall prevent the sale of unwholesome food.

(*c*) He shall constantly visit the huts and haunts of the relief-workers, in order to find out cases of illness; and he shall systematically visit the hospitals, and remedy or report any defects in their arrangements.

(*d*) He shall constantly move about among the working gangs, and study and inquire into their complaints; and he shall, as frequently as possible, be present at the distribution of wages.

(*e*) He should act in cordial concert with the other officers employed on the work, in order that the common object,—relief,—may be attained as far as possible.

93. The Special Civil Officer may grant tickets of leave for a few days to relief-workers, so that they may visit their homes without interference on the part of relief officers and others; but he must guard against any abuse of this provision, which might tend to cause a falling off in condition.

94. There shall be one or more hospitals attached to every large relief work; the duties of medical officers in connection with these are defined in Chapter XIV below.

95. There shall be poor-houses on or near large relief works, as provided for in Section 120 below.

96. (*a*) The Special Civil Officer and the Medical Officer shall keep diaries, of which they shall week by week send transcripts to, respectively, the Collector and the District Medical Officer appointed under Section 48 above, for transmission, in the former case to the Divisional or the Famine Commissioner, as the case may be, and in the latter to the Sanitary Commissioner; and these diaries shall be dealt with on the lines indicated in Section 49 (*i*), (*j*), (*k*), and (*l*) above.

(*b*) The Special Civil Officer shall particularly notice, in his diaries, the ruling prices of the staple food-grains in the market, and the state of supply, so far as it can be ascertained, and the physical condition of the people employed on the works, of those seeking relief, and of the neighbouring population.

(*c*) He shall also report any complaints and any refusal to work, and the action taken thereon.

97. (*a*) The Engineer Officer in charge shall make a progress return for each week, ending on Saturday night, in the form given in Appendix VII, Form No. 15, which he shall submit to the Chief Engineer, at the same time sending a copy to the Collector.

(*b*) He shall notice any facts bearing on the sufficiency or insufficiency of the tasks allotted, and shall give any other information which it is expedient to communicate to his superiors; these facts shall be succinctly embodied in a memorandum accompanying the progress return.

(*c*) If there is no Special Civil Officer on the work, the Engineer Officer in charge shall, in the memorandum accompanying the progress return, notice also the points which, by Section 96 (*b*) and (*c*) above, are prescribed for notice by the Special Civil Officer.

98. The Engineer Officer in charge shall keep a book for the remarks of inspecting officers regarding the working gangs; in a separate column, he shall record any explanation he may wish to make, and the action taken by him.

99. The Engineer Officer in charge shall give timely intimation to the Collector of the date on which each work will probably close and ot any sickness or other occurrence which may render it advisable to stop admissions.

C.—SMALL RELIEF WORKS.

100. Small relief works will include,—

(1) Works which are commenced either to employ those whom it may be deemed inexpedient to draft to works at a distance from their homes, or to afford employment to those needing it before scarcity has deepened into famine, or before large works are ready, or towards the end of a famine, when it is expedient to bring back the relief-workers to the vicinity of their homes,

(2) Works in connection with poor-houses.

101. (*a*) Proposals for the maintenance of the programme of such works, referred to in Section 12 (*d*) above, shall be prepared by each Collector in communication with the Executive Engineer of his District, and shall from time to time be submitted to the Divisional or the Famine Commissioner, as the case may be, for approval.

(*b*) Care should be taken to select only such works as can be maintained when completed, or such as require no future cost for maintenance.

(*c*) For many of the works falling into this class, such as tank improvements, clearing channels, eradicating prickly-pear, preparing metal, collecting kankar, metalling roads, and other similar works, the formalities in regard to the framing of detailed estimates may be more safely relaxed than in the case of large works.

102. These works, whether supervised by Civil Officers or by Officers of the Public Works Department, shall be under the control of the Collector.

103. The constitution of the supervising and paying staff, the admission and classification of relief-workers, the organisation of the labour, the composition of the gangs, the treatment of non-working children, and other matters of a kindred nature, depend much on local circumstances and the character of the works, and must be left to the discretion of the local officers, subject to the general principle that the rules prescribed for the management of large works shall be observed, as far as possible.

104. Completion certificates for small works shall be granted by such officers as the Collector may direct.

MATHERAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	799
N Khimji and Co	25
Mr C Damjee	50
Total Rs.	874

From Mr Ismaljee Jivanjee, one bag of rice; from Mr Curimjee Jivaji, one bag of rice; and from Messrs Visram Ibbrahim, two bags of rice, for distribution amongst the poor.

The following subscriptions have been received by Mr. F. C. Mehta in Matheran:—

	Rs.
Mr Bomanji D Petit	150
Mr J N Tata	100
Brigade-Surgeon Lt-Col. Hay	50
Mr Framji Sons and Co	100
Mr John Macpherson	20
Mrs A H Wadia	100
Mr N N Wadia	100
Mr Dhunjibhoy Bomanji	100
Mr P M Mehta	100
Mr Merwanji R Dalal	75
Mr Currimbhai Ebrahim	51
Mr Tribhovandas Mangaldas	50
Mr P E Guzdar	50
Mr Hajibhoy Laljee	50
Mr Vasanji Tricumji	50
Mr Jethabai Vardhwan	50
A Sympathiser	50
Sir Jehangir Cowasji	50
Mr Dorabji J Tata	50
Mr Noormahomed Peerbhoy	50
Mr Hormusji N Cooper	30
Nawabzada Nassuralkhan	30
Mr Rustom Pestonji Jehangir	25
Mr J M M Jijibhoy	25
The Honourable Mr Bhownuggri	25
Mr J J Guzdar	25
Messrs Tribhovandas and J Vurjivandas	25
Mr F C Mehta	25
Mr F R Vicaji	25
Mr R J Tata	25
From 86 others who have subscribed sums under Rs. 25	866
Total Rs.	2,542

Nov. 18. RUSTOM PESTUNJI JEHANGIR.

DAMAUN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMAUN, Nov. 15.

In response to a circular issued by Major Gasper, the Acting Governor of Damaun, inviting Civil and Military officials to meet the Governor-elect of Damaun, who was expected on Saturday, a number of officials in their proper uniforms, the Government Band, and a Company of about thirty-five soldiers, under the command of Captain Louis Antone de Souza, were present at the early hour of six in the morning at the pier on the other side of Dhamanganga creek leading to Upper Damaun. The Administrator, Mr. Azavedo, proceeded very early to the Damaun Road station and escorted the new Governor, Colonel Villar, and Mrs. Villar, who came by *machals* (a sort of convenient palanquin carried by four biarers) as far as the creek, where the Government boat decked with flags and displaying Portuguese colours was waiting. As soon as the Governor, his wife, and the Administrator took their seats in the Government boat, at a few minutes before 7 a.m. the boatmen rowed the boat with an activity as is exhibited by them only on special occasions, and as soon as the boat approached the pier, a salute of eleven guns was fired from the Fort and the company of soldiers presented arms, while the Band played the national hymn. The new Governor shook hands with a few out of those assembled to meet him, and proceeded with all the company to the palace, where he shook hands with all the persons, and on his showing signs of the fatigue of his journey, the assembly dispersed.

It is customary that the letters patent containing the appointment of a Governor should be publicly read in the Municipal Hall, and in accordance with such custom, his Excellency attended at noon at the Municipal Hall, where, in the absence of the President of the Municipal Corporation, the Vice-President read the letters patent appointing Colonel Villar as the Governor of Damaun, and all the persons there, whether members of the Municipal Corporation, or otherwise, attested their signatures, acknowledging Colonel Villar as their Governor. The whole assembly then proceeded to the Cathedral, near the palace, where *Te Deum* and thanks were offered and blessings invoked for the occasion. At about 1-30 p.m., the new Governor took charge from the outgoing Governor of the high and honourable duties of his post, and another salute of eleven guns was fired in honour of it.

Since three days the numerous friends and acquaintances here of the well-known Dr. J. C. Lisboa of your city are grieved to learn that the doctor has had an attack of paralysis, at Poona where he, with his family, was staying for the season. The Lord Bishop of Damaun, who was at Matheran, on learning of the illness of Dr. Lisboa went to Poona to pay him a visit. All the people who know him are praying that he may be soon restored to health.

Nov. 16.

The annual festivities of the church of Nossa Senhora de Mar (Our Lady of the Sea), situate in the Fort St. Jeronymo, in Lower Damaun, commenced on Friday, the 6th instant, and terminated yesterday. The church, which is very ancient, was artistically decorated and tastefully illuminated. The daily attendance in church of the parishioners varied from one hundred to two hundred. The programme for each day was Mass in the morning, at seven, followed by service in the evening. On Sunday and Thursday evenings, in addition to vespers, there were special prayers for the mitigation of the plague in Bombay. On Saturday, at the close of the vespers, there was benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and the day's programme ended with fire-works, which attracted a vast number of spectators. Yesterday, there was high mass at 10 a.m., celebrated by the Canon the Revd. A. de Syra, assisted by Revd. Ezekiel and Revd. Dias, the Vicar of Upper Damaun. At gospel the Revd. H. Gonsalves, one of the professors in the local seminary, delivered an eloquent sermon on the glories of the Blessed Virgin Mary. A procession of the Blessed Sacrament and the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary was formed, and moved round the church within the Fort enclosure, and at the close of it there was benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. After the church ceremonies were over, Mr. Joseph de Rozario, in the absence, at Mozambique, of his brother, Mr. Louis de Rozario, the President of the feast, treated upwards of one hundred of the congregation with cake and wine at his residence. The Government band was in attendance at the church on important days of the novena.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE SALEM BALKOJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for a creditor, appeared in support of a rule *nisi* granted on the 21st ult., calling upon the insolvents to show cause why the petition should not be restored to the file and the matter reheard.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, appeared to show cause against the rule, and contended that the order was final, and the case could not be restored to the file unless the other side proved fraud on the part of the insolvents in obtaining the discharge, or fraudulent statement in their schedule, as provided by section 54 of the Insolvency Act. Mr. Manker cited two cases in support of his contention, in which the insolvents were granted their discharge owing to the absence of the opposing creditors, and in which a rule *nisi* was obtained immediately after the order of discharge.

Mr. Kapadia contended that the cases cited by his learned friend were not reported cases, and that the court was not in a position to judge of the circumstances under which the opposition had been made. In the present case, there was suppression of evidence and fraudulent statement in the insolvent's schedule. The unfortunate mistake the creditor made was that he left the court when the case was called on.

His Lordship, in discharging the rule, remarked that there was no suppression of evidence as had been contended for. The creditor, before he left the court, ought to have informed the Clerk of the Court that he had instructed counsel to oppose the discharge.

Mr. Marker asked for costs, which were not allowed.

RE THAKERSEY NARANJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, appeared to show cause against a rule *nisi*, granted on the 7th ultimo, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not at once proceed with his petition. The learned counsel said that the insolvent was trying to settle with his creditors, but the settlement had at last fallen through, and hence the delay. He was now ready to proceed at once.

Mr. Ahmed Sayani, who appeared in support of the rule, said that as the insolvent had consented to proceed at once with his petition, he had only to ask for the cost; and in doing so, the learned counsel said that the negotiations with his client had fallen through some three years ago, and since then the insolvent had done nothing, and is now taking up the matter was owing to the creditor taking steps against him.

His Lordship made the rule absolute, but reserved the question of costs.

RE THOMAS BOOTH.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—Vazier Meya Amir Meya; Thomas Francis Gomes; Alijee Motee Mehta; Gabriel de Souza; Chandiashanker Girjashnaker Janu; Alexander David; Padu Mahadu and others; Pandurang Raghoba; Yeshwant Venayek; George Watts; Narayen Chrisnajee and others; and Archibald Campbell Allyman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MAJOR JENNINGS, R. E., at present Political Agent in Ulwar, leaves at once to take up the appointment of Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, and Additional Political Agent, 1st class. Major Pears succeeds Major Jennings at Ulwar.

THE latest meteorological reports show that a small cyclonic storm is crossing the south of the Peninsula, the centre of the storm at 8 a.m. on Saturday morning having been close to Tinnevelly. The rainfall connected with this storm has not extended northward beyond Madras, nor has it apparently been received much inland, but along and near the coast the fall has been heavy. Tinnevelly had received over four inches of rain, Madras and Cuddalore over three inches, and Trichinopoly and Negapatam about one inch and a half, while Salem and Madura reported showers.

ONE more of those old institutions which survived to link the India of to-day with the India of the Company's rule has disappeared with the abolition of the Madras "Corps of Guides." It need not be supposed that the State is about to lose the services of a *corps d'elite*, for the Madras Guides are nothing more than a small body of surveyors, numbering now some fifteen in all. This remnant represents a corps that was raised in 1774 and recruited from the sepoy battalions for the purpose of surveying the Carnatic. It afterwards consisted of Brahmins and other high-caste men who got small grants of land in return for their services, while they received pay and batta while actually out on work. At one time towards the end of the last century their numbers amounted to 100, and they were employed for military intelligence as well as for surveying. They seem to have had a busy time during the wars against Hyder and Tippoo, and were charged with the preparation of maps and plans for these campaigns. But after the fall of Seringapatam had ushered in a century of peace for Southern India, their *raison d'être* ceased, and they have gradually sunk, in much reduced numbers, into quiet oblivion, till at last they have been remembered only to be abolished.

THE budget estimate for the Church of England establishments under the Government of Madras for 1897-98, amounting to Rs. 3,54,000, is sanctioned. The revised estimate for 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 3,52,000, against a Budget estimate of Rs. 3,42,000, while the accounts for 1895-96 showed a total expenditure of Rs. 3,65,684. Exchange compensation allowance reaches the considerable estimate of Rs. 35,000, but this is upwards of Rs. 9,000 less than was actually spent in 1895-96.

THE hearing of a case was to commence at Darjeeling on the 12th instant, in which a Calcutta Gentleman was summoned by the proprietor of a Girls' School at Darjeeling for non-payment of some Rs. 700 claimed in connection with the illness of his daughter, of 12, in July last at the School. The claim is said to include the cost of ten bottles of port and five of brandy, supposed to have been consumed by the child in an illness extending from the 6th to the 24th July.

THE following curious remonstrance has been addressed to the Personal Assistant to the Adjutant-General in Simla:—"I most humbly beg to bring to your notice the sad occurrence that has happened to———duftri. The clerks of the———Branch maintain a troop of dogs which roam wild in the verandah of the lower ground storey where our G. O. C. C. despatching room is allotted. Those who have occasion to go to that room are often attacked furiously by these pests. Several individuals have been bitten by these poisonous beasts and to our great mortification———duftri has to-day been bitten. In February 1895 one of our chuprasis was bitten to bleeding, and on the fact being brought to the notice of Mr.———, an enquiry was made, and the charge proved to the very hilt, but we do not know with what result. These dogs have made the vicinity quite dangerous for us to pass, and I beg that you would kindly take the affair into your consideration."

THE Theosophists have been holding high carnival at Delhi. Not only is there Mrs. Annie Besant, representing the "auld lichts" of the movement, but at the same time Mrs. Katharine A. Tingley and seven others of the American Theosophical Society, the product of the schismatic energy of Mr. Judge. A secretary belonging to the older section wrote the other day, asking that the Indian public should be put on their guard against the younger.

VETERINARY officers in military employ we understand, writes the Lahore paper, have been instructed to inform Dr. Lingard, the Bacteriologist to the Civil Veterinary Department, when cases of anthrax occur amongst animals in the stations in their charge. It is to be hoped that this talented expert does not intend to waste valuable time on a subject so well thrashed out as anthrax. He has already published a ponderous volume on surra, containing little that was not known before his arrival in the country. Rinderpest, the scourge of Indian cattle, is a foe much more worthy of his steel. Should he discover a preventive vaccine for this wide-spread and fatal malady, he would confer an inestimable boon on the country.

IT is an open secret that the advance on Dongola was made on the suggestion of Slatin Pasha, and his forecast as to the success of the movement has proved a most accurate one. The man who was a captive in the Mahdi's hands for several years is well known in the Soudan, and he was immediately recognised at Dongola by many of the prisoners who fell into General Kitchener's hands. One of the correspondents with the expedition states that Slatin was greeted with loud cries of welcome, the Baggara prisoners in particular seeming to regard his presence as a guarantee that no ill would befall them. His name must still be a power in the country; and as the news spreads southwards to Khartoum that he was with the Egyptian troops in their successful campaign, the smouldering discontent with the Khalifa's rule may blaze up into active mutiny. This would simplify any further advance that may be contemplated from Dongola next year. Slatin himself is too modest to claim any credit for the late operations, but there can be little doubt that he rendered most valuable service; and the dervishes, at any rate, will attribute their defeat mainly to his efforts. The tribesmen of the further south who knew him as the ruler of a Province, when Egyptian authority was supreme in the Soudan, may think that they would be best serving their own interests by now breaking away from the Khalifa. Slatin certainly anticipates some secession of this kind, and if he can succeedd in getting emissaries through to Kordofan a widespread revolt may spring up. The collapse of Baggara rule in the Dongola Province must have a marked effect all along the Nile Valley; and as we shall probably have no revival of the fanatical spirit which once made the dervishes such formidable enemies, the re-occupation of Khartoum by the Egyptian forces cannot be delayed more than a year or two.

THE Government of India are being pelted with suggestions, remarks the Allahabad paper, regarding the best methods of dealing with famine. Some of these are sensible enough, but the same cannot be said of many others. Thus one Native Association among its various recommendations suggests the closing of as many liquor-shops as possible. "This," it is solemnly remarked, "will especially in towns prevent many persons of the lower class from wasting their money on liquor. Such forced temperance may not commend itelf to Government in ordinary times, but there is no reason why the experiment may not be tried in famine days, when Government is prepared to do a good many things which it would never venture to undertake in ordinary time." It might as well have been explained how the liquor-sellers are to be compensated by the Government from whom they have obtained their licenses. The idea is too preposterous altogether: if the lower classes choose to expend a few annas on liquor now and again, it is surely no business of the State to interfere with them. Their lot will be hard enough, as it is, without forcibly depriving them of their occasional drink of toddy.

THE electric lighting scheme for Darjeeling is shortly to be taken in hand and should prove a great success, judging by the large number of houses and other buildings asking for the installation.

IT is understood that the transfer of the Audit Office of the East Indian Railway from Jamalpore to Calcutta has been decided upon, and an estimate of over two lakhs for the necessary buildings has been sanctioned.

A GRAND widow marriage has taken place at Lahore. The bride is the daughter of Rai Bahadng Sardar Gopal Singh of Gujranwala, Naib Commandant of the Burmah Military Police. Almost all the gentry of Lahore, including Dewan Santram, the leader of the movement, were present.

IT is reported that the food scarcity is becomins very serious in Silchar, the bazar being cleared our of rice, and trade dislocated. The garden cooliet are starving and the local supplies are being exhausted. The district is now entirely dependent on imports, and a serious famine is imminent as the local rice crop is not expected to reach eight annas.

WITH a view of faciliating the transport of grain from Sind (where there is no scarcity) to the Punjab and N.-W. P., the Noth-Western Railway have determined to make large reductions in the rate for grains when despatched from stations between Kotri and Khanpur to Lahore and stations beyond it. The reduction varies from 26 to 29 per cent., according to distance.

SOME fluttering of municipal breasts was caused at Thursday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation by Dr. Simpson's spirited protest against the offensive nature of some of the voluminous questions with which he is bombarded by energetic Bengal Commissioners. In refusing point blank to reply to one of Nolin Behari Sircar's effusions, he characterised it not only as relating purely to medical details of a nature which should not, in his opinion, form the subject of questions at a Commissioner's meeting, but also as containing gross insinuations of an absolutely groundless nature against himself and Dr. Cobb. The Chairman ruled that the discussion of the Health Officer's replies was out of order, so Municipal indignation will have to be bottled up until next meeting.

THE Government of India have refused to reduce the Burma Coast light dues. It is explained that when the interest on the capital expenditure incurred by Government on the construction of light houses and light vessels is taken into account, the profits derived at the expense of shipowners in the matter, are not excessive. Even after making due allowance upon this score, it turns out, however, that Government netted Rs. 3,207 last year.

A SHRINAGAR correspondent writes to a contemporary:—"Writing about the wants of Europeans, and especially in the Season here, you will be pleased to know that it is proposed to erect a big dark bungalow near the tonga terminus. Plans have been drawn up also for the building of several nice little villas on a side of land close to the Dhal Lake recently purchased for the purpose by Rajah Sir Amar Singh.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S Government has, it is stated, been asked by the Resident whether, in the event of the Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway being sanctioned by the Government of India, Mr. Pringle Rose, the Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Survey, would be prepared to start the earthwork of the Manmad section as a relief work in the event of scarcity declaring itself, and what would be the earliest practicable date on which operations could be started.

BY the death of Colonel Watson, which took place at his residence in Kandy, Ceylon loses its oldest European colonist. Colonel Watson came out to Ceylon as a young Subaltern in 1829, in the 17th Regiment of Foot, and we believe we are correct in saying that he has been a continuous resident in Ceylon from that day to the day of his death. He was very active at the time of the rebellion in 1848, and for the part he took in the suppression of it he got into trouble, though it is generally admitted that he was perfectly justified in all that he did at that time. He afterwards retired from the Army and lived for many years in Nuwara Eliya. He had a large family, many of whom are residents in our midst, and who will all have the sympathies of their friends in their loss, though, as Colonel Watson had reached the ripe old age of about 94 years, his death has naturally been looked for for some time past as he has been in failing health lately. About two years ago in Kandy he took ill, and, being given up by the doctors, his family was summoned around him, but such was his marvellous vitality that he recovered, though he was never so strong as he had been.

IMPURE milk is one of the great causes of disease in our large military cantonments. Very little care is bestowed, remarks the *Pioneer*, upon dairy farms and their supervision, and the encouragement given by Government to private enterprise in this direction becomes more or less a farce. The Commissariat is instructed to come to terms with the proprietors, who duly invite inspection, &c., &c. The contractor engages to supply a certain quantity of milk and he is supposed to keep a sufficient mumber of well fed cattle; but there is no guarantee that when from time to time his own milk-supply falls short he does not make up the requisite amount from the common or garden buffalo or cow. If there is to be supervision of these dairy farms, and supervision is absolutely necessary in order to ensure sufficient and good food being supplied to the cattle, and to prevent the dairy farmer from selling milk obtained from outside the farm, the occasional visit of an officer is not sufficient. For each farm there should be a warrant officer or experienced sergeant paid by Government, whose sole duty should be to watch the whole process from the feeding of the cow to the despatch of the butter and milk to its destination. This official, whoever he may be, should be well paid and of undoubted probity. Such a man is always valuable, and, as a rule, the Commanding Officer of a Regiment would not like to part with him; but in almost every large cantonment there are pensiond warrant and non-commissioned officers, who would be very glad of such a job, and who possess the necessary respectability of character. In a year like this when famine is lurking dangerously near, it is especially necessary that there should be a systematic supervision such as we advocate, for forage and fodder are daily becoming scarcer, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the contractor is sufficiently human to feel inclined to save his own pocket at the expense of the cattle. But this is just the time when disease will go hand in hand with famine, and our hospitals will be more crowded than usual. It is therefore of greater importance than ever that the milk supplied to the patients should be pure and health-giving, and not contain the germs of the very disease from which they may be suffering.

MONEY is getting scarce, the currency is apparently contracting, the rupee is going up to one and fourpence, writes the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*. Has the Millenium arrived? I trow not, and it remains to be seen what effect this artificial contraction of the currency will have. The Secretary of State has reduced his drawings to 30 lakhs a week, and I hear that only £14,000,000 of Council Bill will be offered next year, against £16,500,000 this year; that a great sterling loan will be raised at home, and a rupee one attempted here. The Government of India in the Financial Department have destroyed the confidence of the people—and Government Paper stands not where it was. It is no doubt a beautiful financial feat to reduce interest; but from a political point of view it was one of the most unstatesmanlike performances of the Government. As one consequence of this rise in exchange it was found that the prices of jute wheat bags or pockets, which are largely shipped to San Francisco for the wheat trade were above those of Dundee, when reduced to sterling; and a meeting of the Jute Manufactures' Association was held on Thursday. The agenda of business was like the virgin page, which Moore asked might be taken back blank and unwritten still so that most of the mills were under the impression that a discussion on short time was intended. The figures laid before the meeting very plainly showed that at the present minimum price fixed for wheat pockets, Dundee was underselling Calcutta, and it was proposed to reduce it from Rs. 14 to Rs. 13. The great majority of the mills were in favour of doing this, but one mill was prepared to agree off-hand and the meeting was adjourned.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

THE ANNUAL OUTCRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In these days when a strange law of conformity rules the education of our youths in this Presidency, and where the very idea of the system of passing examinations piecemeal is ridiculed as being an encouragement to cram, it should be the first duty of the University to regulate the course of studies, and above all to definitely lay down the rules which should strictly guide the examiners in their drawing out question papers, and examining them in a more careful and judicious manner than at present. The Matriculation examination, which annually draws thousands of candidates, has one or the other complaint to raise for this or that subject, year after year. It is much to be regretted that the complaints of the candidates always fall flat on the University authorities. Far from exciting their sympathy and consideration which they most certainly deserve, the University authorities and those who guide the destinies of thousands of poor innocent students seem to be inex

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

SEVERAL senior majors have already been passed over in favour of juniors, and it is high time that something should be done to place matters upon a more satisfactory footing. If Major A is not fit to be appointed second-in-command, and it is consequently necessary to place Major B over his head, it is also clear that Major A ought not to be retained in a position which the chapter of accidents on service might suddenly alter so as to elevate him not only to second place but possibly even to the command itself. If Major A is not fit to be second-in-command during peace, it must obviously be undesirable that he should succeed to that position upon active service. So long as Major A continues in the regiment it is impossible to prevent him from exercising the rights of his seniority therein. But upon the other hand it would be most grossly unfair to oblige a major, of say twenty-five years' service, to retire upon the same pension as if he had only twenty years' service, more especially as, in the event of his continuing in the army for three or four years longer, he would in the ordinary course become entitled to £300 per annum on retirement at the age of forty-eight. As we have previously pointed out, there must be a revision of the Pay Warrant to meet such cases as this, and an additional pension of at least £10 per annum should be granted for every year's service over and above twenty. This done, a rule should be made that every major who is rejected for the post of second-in-command shall be compulsorily retired forthwith. The existing state of affairs is necessarily inimical to discipline and efficiency, but the majors whose retirement is urgently needed are fairly entitled to reasonable compensation.

In considering the question of employing marine garrisons at various stations abroad, there is one side of the question that has hitherto been somewhat neglected. Have we at the present time enough marines to efficiently man the fleet in time of war? Even with the ships at present in commission the barracks at the marine divisions are half empty, more especially the Marine Artillery barracks at Eastney, where there are not men enough to supply the ordinary reliefs of detachments. In fact, for the October reliefs of the coast and port guard ships, the artillery, in the north country and Irish ships, had to be replaced by light infantry, and the few "blue" marines who were sent to the nearer guard-ships included old soldiers who had "continued" their service beyond the twenty-one years ordinarily required for pension. This being so, is it exactly possible at the present time to transfer the garrisoning of so many stations to the marines? In writing thus we are not actuated by an antagonistic spirit to the proposed plan of garrisoning certain stations with marines, but merely wish the difficulties to be fully realised from the first in order that they may be met in time. We are told that at least 8,000 more marines will be required for these garrisons, but we know that at least 1,000 more artillery and 1,000 more light infantry are required at the present moment to man the fleet on its peace footing if it is intended or desired that the marine training shall be maintained at its old standard of efficiency, and these are scarcely the days in which to relax any iota of training which tends towards efficiency.

The New Army Hat, as it is irreverently termed, will probably prove as effective an apple of discord as that of old. Only one person is at all likely to be pleased with it, and that one is the inventor. This is no reflection whatever on the hat, which may be assumed to be the embodiment of the collective wisdom, experience, and taste of the Board, but it is not in human nature, human army nature especially, to admit that whatever is would not be better if it were otherwise. At the same time there is a consensus of opinion as to the desirability of the hat being as becoming as it is hoped it will be useful. It is no easy matter to design a handsome head-covering; it is nearly as difficult as a monogram. In both cases everything turns upon their relative proportions. Let anyone try to sketch a typical head-gear for all branches of the service alike, and see the result.

There is one paragraph in the Queen's Regulations and admiralty instructions about the expediency or wisdom of retaining which opinion differ very widely. It reads as follows: "All persons belonging to the Fleet are forbidden to write for any newspaper on subject connected with the naval Service or to publish, or cause to be published, directly or indirectly, in a newspaper or other periodical any matter or thing relating to the public service." The introduction of this paragraph in the regulations is of comparatively recent date, and its origin is to be found in the agitations for increase of pay, &c., which were so frequent just after the Russian War. The complaints of the officers were so just and the grievances so obvious that it only needed their publication in the papers to ensure the support of the press and the nation. It was determined, therefore, to stop the letter-writers, and without any further thought as to the consequences of this act, the above regulations was made by the authorities of the time. The reason was largely political, for at that date it still behoved a naval officer who aspired to sit at the Admiralty to be a politician, and it was because the grievances and complaints of officers could be used as a political engine that it was deemed necessary to stop the busy pens of the ringleaders. To expose defects of naval administration which by an earlier generation had been regarded as laudable and praiseworthy came to be looked upon as a crime. From the date of the regulation officers then on full pay have, according to their lights, acted up to the wording, or what they considered the spirit, of the instructions.

In the opinion of many experienced and pratical naval men the time has arrived when this regulation might with advantage be amended. One result of it, as it stands, has unquestionably been to stifle and contract naval thought and initiative. It has not had its intended effect in preventing the ventilation of Service grievances or abating agitation, but it has, to a very large extent, been an obstacle to the discussion of matters which relate to the public service, and upon which it would have been for the benefit of that service to have had the published opinions of officers. Take, for example, such subjects as the education of cadets, the study of naval history, strategy, and tactics, the use of electricity, the training of men, and the supply of reserves. There is no incentive to a young officer at the present moment to study such questions as these, and if he should be inclined to turn his attention to them and to put his views on paper, this regulation stares him in the face or is brought to his notice by the authorities. There is, it is true, one outlet, the Royal United Service Institution, but, unfortunately, there is in the first place a prevalent feeling in the Service that a man who writes for or speaks at the Institution becomes marked in a manner not conducive to his future advancement. We do not believe this to be the case, but the feeling exists all the same. Moreover, it is not sufficient in the present day that the opportunities for discussing these questions should be limited to the Institution lecture hall. They are discussed in the newspapers by retired and half-pay officers, and by civilians, and it cannot but be for the public advantage that officers on full pay, speaking from practical every-day experience, should state their views also. The immediate encouragement to study matters which would come from a knowledge that sound views well expressed would obtain a public hearing could not fail to be generally advantageous.

But, in addition to militating against the study and discussion of naval questions, the regulation has operated as a deterrent in other directions. How seldom it is that we read in the papers descriptions of the various interesting cruises made by men of war. Our warships go to all parts of the world, frequently to places quite out of the track of the general globe-trotter, but with the fear of infringing the regulations before his eyes, the naval officer is not inspired to give an account of his travels. In this connection, at least, the regulation needs amendment, because, although it may be said that to write a descriptive account of a voyage is not transgressing the spirit of the instructions, it is certainly forbidden by the wording. On the other hand, there are some letters, emanating as a rule, we fear, from the lower deck or from a class midway between the bluejacket and his officer, which editors of newspapers might well think twice about publishing. For instance, we have seen in some of our contemporaries recently letters purporting to be written from the *Revenge* at Malta, and suggesting strained relations between the flag officers in the Mediterranean. Apart from the circumstance that it is wholly unlikely that if such were the case the writers of these letters would know of it, what earthly good can it do anyone to publish such matters? If is even suggested in one of these communications that an unhealthy rivalry was created between the crews of certain ships because their commanders differed. Such puerile nonsense will not meet with credence among well-informed persons, but all the readers of a newspaper on board ship or ashore are not equally well-informed, and to accept such a statement as fact and to base editorial comments on it is not acting in the best interests of the Service, upon the efficiency and contentment of which so much depends.

Some extracts from the memoirs of General Trochu ve been published by the *Correspondent* in Paris, t the whole work will shortly be issued from the ss. What is most impressive, says the *Revue du vde Militaire*, in the fragments which have seen light, is the elevation and melancholy of the tone opted by the late general: "We feel in them the atness of his character, not only marked and conned by circumstances, but voluntarily withdrawn n a world whose judgments he could not accept." hu occupied the later years of his life in writing e memoirs in his silent retreat at Tours, and he ed that they should appear when he was dead. work will include two parts—"Society, the State the Army," and "The Siege of Paris." All will, tless, be interesting, but the pages that will be with the keenest interest will be those which ibe events from the meeting at Chalons to the f Paris. In these it is expected we shall find a ribution of responsibility for the catastrophe hitherto Trochu has borne almost alone.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Mascotte, 2,017 tons, Captain James Ross, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain G Jourdain, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 121 cases opium, 192 horses, 55 syces, and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S M Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,073 tons, Captain H C Fenwick, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast-ports, with a general cargo and duty paid salt, and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs J M Simpson, Mr Gibson, Miss Carr, Mrs G F Simpson, Rev Fr Rozario, Rev Fr Coelho, Rev. Fr. Rego and 70 deck.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Saghalien 2053 tons, Captain Coispellier, will sail to-day for China, &c, via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Singapore, Mr de Colgeons; for Batavia, Mr D G Walterbeck; for Samarang, Mrs M Herckewath, Mr Ch F Riez, Mr Van der Lende, Miss M Verstug; for Saigon, Mr Michels, Mr Martin Bock, Mr, Mrs and Miss Paul Bonnetain, Mr and Mrs Dobene, Mr Dufresne, Mrs Payet and 3 children, Mr, Mrs and Miss Assanachan, Mr and Mrs Reviere, and three children, Mrs Vingon, Mrs Pigolet and two children; for Haiphong, Mr Louis Foret; and for different ports thirty-four deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Mikado	2306	Pickering	Karachi	22-11	F M & Co
C	Henry Bolckow	639	Jourdain	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
E	Haventhaler	1830	Gramberg	Hamburg	25-11	G & Co
G	Courland	760	Milne	Natal		D Abdoola
M	Ponani	532	Fakeera	Mangalore	20-11	Shepherd & Co
O	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer	Havre	26-11	W & A G & Co
P	Orient	1496	Valentine	Liverpool	19-11	Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	C Gulf	19-11	Shepherd & Co
	Indravati	513	Fakeera	N F		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Persepolis	949	Etienne	P Gulf	18-11	M Roussett
2	Algeria	2931	Craig	Marseilles	20-11	W & A G & Co
5	Ganges	2110	Creery	China	25-11	P & O Co
8	M Bacquehem	2650	Costanzo	China	21-11	A Lloyd & Co
11	Kalinadi	81		Daramtar		Shepherd & Co
16	Chyebassa	1688	Packmann	Zanzibar	23-11	M Mackay

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

	Idzumi Maru	3225	N Yusen Kaisha

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 14·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Henry Bolckow (s)	Jourdain	Busreh, Nov 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Persepolis (s)	Etienne	Persian Gulf.
	R. I. M. S. Clive	Finny	Aden.
	Mascotte (s)	Ross	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Saghalien, Coispellier, for China, &c.
" Sirdhana, Fenwick, for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Kola, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 14.—Steamers Nairung, Palamcotta and Daphne.
Nov. 15.—Steamers Fultala and Chanda.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—10 cases paraffin wax, Ismaljee Ebramjee Nagree; 5 cases walsky, Croft Mody and Co.
Algeria s—60 cases whisky, P C Shroff and Sons; 2 cases tobacco, Manufactured; 12 cases cigarretes, R R Parack and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Algeria s—100 cases candles, Bhaichand Roopchand.
Rheinfels s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—9 cases medicine, &c, Kursondas Nathoo and Co; 36 cases provision, and 3 cases ham, &c, Bamonjee Dinshw; 15 cases medicine, George Reddick; 46 cases oilmenstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases cheese, &c, A M Sadder.
Oriental s—2 cases medicine, Kursondas Nathoo and Co; 52 cases medicine, J A Kirkbride and Co.
Deccpdale s—4 cases medicine, W Nowroondas and Co; 6 cases medicine, K Na hoo and Co; 20 cases sherry, and 6 cases gin, Cutler Palmer and Co; 4 cases chemicals, The New Great Eastern S and W Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Caledonia s—24 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandes.
India s—8 cases brandy, Prier de Saone and Co.
Shannon s—5 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Bhopal s—11 cases glass bangles, Toolsjee Poorajee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Caledonia s—173 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM DUNDEE.

Bhopal s—100 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Marq. Bacquehem s—10 cases note paper, Abdoolally Tyebally; 5 cases glass bangles, C Jamsetjee; 11 cases glassware R Ditmar; 10 cases glassware, &c, Abdir Amreedin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orient s—50 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha, 4 bales silkwaste, Framjee B Captain; 1 bale wool, P Dwarkadas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algeria s—300 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 3 pots rosa, oil, Eugene Aroiffre.

FOR ANTWERP.

Den of Airlie s—2,003 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—92 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 165 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 330 bales cotton, 803 cwt rapeseed, 1807 cwt linseed, 3,368 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers: 72½ cwt sinnaleaves, Isaac Wright and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Idzumi Maru s—300 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 125 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 310 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 350 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—205 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, H S Woonwalla and Co; 100 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co; 54 cwts sharkfins, N Cassumbhoy and Co.
Ganges s—100 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 39 cases opium, P and O Co; 100 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Idzumi Maru s—500 bales twist, N J Abraham; 100 bales twist, The Khatau Makanjee S and W Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—20 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co.
Ganges s—250 bales twist, N Valabhdas; 400 bales twist, N J Abraham; 6 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 18.

Pepin, Brigr-Gent, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Naini Tal.
Ellis, Capt, Bengal, K O York L I, on leave, from Naini Tal.
Sarel, Lieut, Punjab, XI B L, on leave, from Nowshera.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 16.

Way, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Derby Regt, to join, to Sitapur.
Thomson, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, to join, to Fyzabad.

NOVEMBER 17.

Lorimer, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Unattached List, to join, to Shahjahanpur.
Windicombe, Capt, 16th Bo I, on duty, to Bhuj.
Searle, Lt, Bo, 9th B I, off leave, to Ahmednagar.
Bishop, Capt, 1st Lanc Fus, on duty, to Deolali.
Steel, 2nd Lt, Bo, 26th B I, on duty, to Mhow.
Duncan, Capt, Punjab, 23rd Pioneers, to rejoin, to Umballa,

NOVEMBER 18.

Broome, Capt, 29th Bo I, off furlough, to Loraiai.
Cobham, Lt, 2nd Bo Lancers, on duty, to Poona.
Jameson, Lt-Col, Punjab, 5th P I, to rejoin, to Kohat.
Stuart, Major, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to rejoin, to Dera Ismail Khan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th November, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 21st instant at 5-45 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for Commanding Officer's parade.
Dress:—Review order—Khaki.
Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars as follows:—
Byculla School.—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.
St. Mary's College.—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.
St. Peter's School.—Two single cars to leave Tram Terminus, Mazagon at 3-45 p.m.
2. There will be drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road at 8-30 p m. on Friday the 20th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-45 o'clock this morning.
Dress.—Drill order, viz., khaki, white helmets and jack boots.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th November, 1896.

1. There will be Gun Drill to-night at the Fort Headquarters at 8-45 p.m., and at the Byculla Head-quarters, at 8-30 p.m.
2. Members desirous of joining a course of Range Finding are requested to send in their names to the Fort Head-Quarters as soon as possible.
3. Recruit who have not yet received putties are requested to apply for them at the Fort Head-quarters as early as possible.
4. On Saturday next, 21st instant, the Corps will parade at Scandal Point, Breach Candy at 5 p.m. sharp and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for 10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.
Dress.—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.
At the conclusion of the parade the Corps will march back to Grant Road Station.
Conveyance expenses will be paid on application to the Sergeant Instructors after the parade.
5. Leave of absence has been granted to Gr. A. J. White from the 15th instant to the 19th February 1897.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your retter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

CTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia, Quickens the Circulation, Stimulates the Liver, Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia, Gout & Rheumatism, And Safely Reduces Obesity.

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"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

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"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
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NOVELTIES IN BROOCHES.

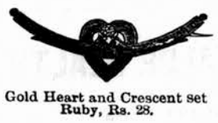
Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.

Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull, Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.

Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.

Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.

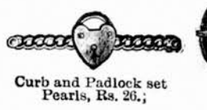
Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47.


Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.

Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.

Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.

Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.


Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.

Gold Violin, Rs. 26.

3 Swallows, Rs. 24.

Music, Rs. 16-8.

Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.

Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.

Pearl-bodied Bird, Rs. 140.

Three Gold Horse-shoes on Bamboo, Rs. 26-8.

Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30

Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.

2 Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.

Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.

Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.

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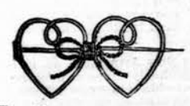
Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.

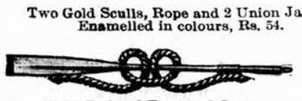
Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.

Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.

Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.


Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.

Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.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